

ew gov-
over as

Hayden,
cer who
lor Act
n states,
rd Con-
Mont,
will be
?"

t of the
e of the
ositions,
suffer-
several
Rogue
he was
ereford
dent of
ion.

ected
eat In-
an, has
e staff
ctor of

al field
the re-
Cattle
ace on
Yava,
ladies

or., ex-
merican
of his
monial
veiled
e Club
e pic-
andry

Ranch
tucky
estnut
gs in
ghest

chief,
of the
g De-
s re-
rds.

the
Na-
For
year,
new
dded.
been
eken-
p is
ocia-
alif.,
as a
rship
e 60

CER

JULY 1950

JUL 10 1950

FORESTRY



University of Mich
General Library
Ann Arbor, Mich

AMERICAN

CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE

READ-ALONG STORY

FOOT- & MOUTH NOTES

PATTERNING OF MEAT

STATEMENT ON TARIFF

CATTLEMEN'S MEETINGS

What is Armour doing to improve livestock markets?

By getting every cent of value possible from each animal, Armour and Company is helping you get maximum income from livestock farming. Here's how Armour efforts benefit you:

Efficient processing of Meat. Armour "know-how" in high volume operation means low margins. About three-quarters of all Armour income dollars are paid out to producers of livestock and raw materials.

By-Products are Saved. Hides, hair, glands—everything is saved, and Armour income from these sources is reflected in prices paid for live animals. What's more, many Armour by-products such as feeds, leather, and soap return to your farm to make your farming more profitable and your living more comfortable.

Research and Development. Careful studies by skilled scientists find manufacturing efficiencies, better meat products, and new by-products. You benefit when new and better products are manufactured at lower cost.

Salesmanship. Skilled salesmanship helps put the meat you raise into highest value products in the best markets of the country.

Investment and Expansion. Modern Armour processing facilities help make a strong competitive market in all important livestock regions of the country.

You as a livestock grower and Armour as a processor are a "team" in the production of meat. Your job is to operate at low cost, so that meat will be available at prices people are willing and able to pay. Armour, in turn, will continue to perform the services of processing and distribution efficiently and well—in order to create better markets and return full share of all consumer dollars to you.

ARMOUR

AND COMPANY

UNION STOCK YARDS — CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Wherever There's LIVESTOCK There's Need for FRANKLIN!



C. E. Einspahr, proprietor of Einspahr Rexall Drug Store, Imperial, Nebr., serves well the livestock owners of his locality.

Waiting for You

Large assortments of the famous Franklin products are ready for you at Franklin authorized dealers in nearly every trading center.

BLACKLEG Once a devastating plague. Now rendered harmless where calves are immunized with FRANKLIN Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin. Protects against both Blackleg and Malignant Edema.

PINKEYE Widespread summer infection. Quickly and safely treated with Franklin Pinkeye Powder. 100% active ingredients in concentrated form, including two sulfas. Soothing, Healing. In convenient puffer tubes.

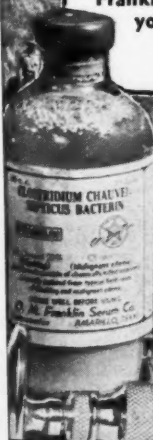
SCREWWORMS In many areas screwworms are bad this year. Avoid screw-worm damage by the prompt use of Franklin Brown Beauty, the quick drying liquid Killer that destroys both worms and larva. Also Franklin White Smear (zinc oxide base) and Franklin Smear 62.

POW'R PULL No more back breaking lifting with this ingenious device. Stretches wire. Hoists heavy objects up to 1500 pounds. Pulls stumps, cars, etc. Weighs only 6 pounds. Made in the Franklin metal shop.

WRITE TODAY FOR COMPLETE CATALOG, AND NAME OF NEAREST DEALER.

O.M. FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY

DENVER KANSAS CITY WICHITA AMARILLO FT WORTH MARFA EL PASO
ALLIANCE SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES PORTLAND BILLINGS CALGARY



FRANKLIN VACCINES

GREENFIELD HEREFORD RANCH

A. H. KARPE, Owner

Now The Home of: BACA DUKE 2nd

(World's Record Selling Hereford Bull!)

And the Top Selling Female: TT ZATO HEIRESS

Several excellent herd sire prospects — as well as top range bulls for sale

BAKERSFIELD

CALIFORNIA

MONEY-MAKING BEAR CLAWS — MAKE 'EM YOUR FIRST CHOICE AND YOU'LL COME BACK FOR MORE.

BEAR CLAW

MRS. J. C. MORRILL, Owner

R. E. LEONE, Manager

DAYTON, WYOMING

REGISTERED
HEREFORDS
ARABIAN HORSES



RANCH

Help Yourself!

Sounds like something free, doesn't it?
Funny thing, it really is!

It's what you get extra when you
use **WHR** blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

Wyoming Hereford Ranch

Cheyenne

Ship To
**JOHN CLAY
&
COMPANY**

HOUSES AT 10 LEADING MARKETS

CHICAGO, ILL.	E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.	FT. WORTH, TEX.
OMAHA, NEBR.	ST. JOSEPH, MO.	DENVER, COLO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.	SIoux CITY, IOWA	OGDEN, UTAH
	SAN ANTONIO, TEX.	



WEATHER, PRICES—It has been raining all over the county of late. However, (some) spots are still low on sub-soil moisture. Twenty-six seems to be the top at this time for fall delivery on calves.—Glen D. Payne, Osage County, Okla.

STILL DRY—We are still very dry in New Mexico and many cattle have been shipped out to grass; also quite a few have been sold. However, still quite a bit of old grass and most cattle are in good condition.—Ed. Heringa, Union County, N. M.

GREEN HILLS OF SPRING—My only connection with the cattle business since the war is attending the stock show at the Cow Palace every year. Maybe I will get back in the business again sometime. We had above-normal rainfall this season and the hills are green. Not very warm yet, but good growing weather. Hope it continues. I enjoy the **PRODUCER**—M. E. Thompson, San Mateo County, Calif.

IN THIS ISSUE

Page	Page
Meat Pattern..... 9	Adv. Boards.....26
Editorials 7	Markets12
Tariff11	Reorganization 27
Colo. Meeting.....19	Wash. Notes26
Mont. Meeting.....14	Sales, Shows22
Nebr. Meeting.....18	Ladies' Page24
N. D. Meeting.....17	Read Aloud25
S. D. Meeting.....15	Calendar30
Wash. Meeting.....14	Personals29
Wyo. Meeting16	Statistics30
Assn. Notes20	Neckyoke28
Meat Board16	Letters 4



(Published monthly at 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado, by American National Live Stock Association Publishing Company. Entered as second-class matter June 11, 1919, at Post Office, Denver, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on September 21, 1921. Subscription price: U. S., \$2 a year; Canada and foreign, \$2.50.)

515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

F. E. MOLLIN.....Managing Editor
DAVID O. APPLETON.....Editor
RADFORD HALL.....Business Manager

Officers of the American National Live Stock Association:
President—Loren C. Bamert, Ione, Calif.
First Vice-President—Sam C. Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyo.
Second Vice-Presidents—J. M. Cartwright, Phoenix, Ariz.; C. K. Malone, Choteau, Mont.; Jack Mansfield, Vega, Tex.; Chas. Myers, Evanston, Wyo.; Claude Olson, Ludlow, S. D.
Executive Secretary—F. E. Mollin, Denver, Colo.
Assistant Executive Secretary—Radford Hall, Denver, Colo.
Traffic Manager—Charles E. Blaine, Phoenix, Ariz.
Assistant Traffic Manager—Calvin L. Blaine, Phoenix, Ariz.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Lookout

—By F. E. MOLLIN

THE SENATE has increased the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation by two billion dollars and we suppose this means that there will be a new rash of price support plans, including renewal of supports for hogs although hogs are currently selling at above-parity prices.

RETURNS from a poll taken by the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation show 63 per cent of the participants favoring the principles of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and only 14 per cent favoring the Brannan Plan.

A GOOD JOB in posting the principal auction markets is being done by the Packers and Stockyards Administration. During March and April 37 points were added and the total stockyards posted as of April 30 number 307. This indicates a definite policy of posting eligible yards which have too long been left unposted. Somehow the bureau has found a way of cutting costs elsewhere to take on the added work entailed in bringing more yards under the act.

SOCIALISM, public relations, and brand inspection are three subjects of major concern to cattlemen the country over. Most of the state association meetings during the past several months warned against the drift toward socialism, commended the industry's public relations work and called for cooperation of the stockmen in intensified brand inspection work.... Livestock theft is again becoming a tough problem.

SPONSORING 4-H and FFA work is becoming more and more popular with state associations. Many of the members of these two groups will be in the business before we realize it. In the meantime it is a good idea to get acquainted with them and boost them along. They will profit also by the impressions they get from you about your industry.

FIFTY SIGNBOARDS on prominent highways have been erected by the Chambers of Commerce of Anniston and Gadsden, Ala. In letters a foot high is this message: "Every time the sun set, your federal government is \$15,000,000 deeper in debt. How long can this last?"

SOCIALIZED OPTICIANS should take 0.71 minutes (or 42.6 seconds) longer to examine persons wanting spectacles, according to a four-page white paper issued by the minister of health in London. The press item continues: "The paper was prepared for the Health Minister to help him decide whether he was right or wrong in cutting opticians' fees from \$2.17 to \$1.96 for 36.16 minutes' work."

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION of food has been increased 11 per cent since 1935-39, says the National Live Stock and Meat Board. but the consumption of meat and other foods of animal origin has exceeded that figure and more than balanced a decrease in the consumption of other foods. This in part explains the improvement in the nation's diet. Figures show that this year's food supply will furnish 6 per cent more protein per capita than that of the 1935-39 period.

THE NEXT CONVENTION of the American National will be in San Francisco. Here is another opportunity for the fellow inland to get away from winter weather and see some unusual country. San Francisco boasts such famous landmarks as the Golden Gate bridge and park, the Cow Palace, Seal Rocks, Fisherman's Wharf, the Presidio. Better start thinking about it.



Screw worms, like those pictured above, can infest open wounds on your animals. The wounds or injuries may be the result of dehorning, branding, castrating, shear cut, wire cut, saddle gall or wounds of unknown origin. Even tick bites may be attacked by screw worm flies, which lay eggs to hatch and form maggots or larvae so destructive to tissue.

Infested wounds disturb the animal's normal feeding routine causing costly weight loss. If wounds are slow to heal and remain open they may even lead to serious infections which will cause death.

K-R-S-Improved
available in handy,
pocket-sized cans
... ready for imme-
diate use. Requires
no mixing—no pad-
dles or brushes; just
squirt directly
into wounds.



Use new formula K-R-S with diphenylamine
for maggot elimination because:

1. **K-R-S** kills maggots on contact.
2. **K-R-S** keeps wound toxic or poisonous to newly-hatched screw worm larvae.
3. **K-R-S** is non-irritating to tissues.
4. **K-R-S** offers antiseptic qualities to promote healing.

Get **K-R-S-Improved**, from your veterinary supplier

Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California

AME

FOR sev
ized li
with the
son, Milli
gresman
fort to
Brannan
Forest S
duced gr
(Grand M
to the m
Board of

It so l
nan had
nah Cree
which he
this boar
efforts t
stood pat
Colorado
although
affecting
such app

Under
wrote a
C. O'Ma
again an
decision.
long yea
the Fore
miliar ri
come so
cation o
letters a
mon pat

There
find att
letter t
came di
ican Na
Denver
which re

"Note
honey n
fore thi
the da
stamped

We h
tary Br
attentio
rary a
this litt
dreds o
failed t
ter seen
long be
ice is p
jury, to

Cat

TAKE
of t
and you
riencing
raising
creases
past se
While
West,

July, 1

Who Makes the Decisions?

FOR several months past the organized livestock industry of Colorado, with the assistance of Senators Johnson, Millikin and O'Mahoney, and Congressman Aspinall, made a strenuous effort to get Secretary of Agriculture Brannan to permit the decision of the Forest Service which drastically reduced grazing on the Kannah Creek (Grand Mesa) allotments to be referred to the new National Forest Advisory Board of Appeals.

It so happened that Secretary Brannan had denied the appeal of the Kannah Creek permittees the very week in which he announced the formation of this board of appeals. Despite all the efforts that were made, the secretary stood pat and refused to allow this one Colorado case to go before that board—although it is the only case in the state affecting 1950 grazing permits on which such appeal has been denied.

Under date of Apr. 17, the secretary wrote a long letter to Honorable Joseph C. O'Mahoney, senator from Wyoming, again and finally refusing to change his decision. To those of us who have had long years of experience in dealing with the Forest Service, the words had a familiar ring. The Forest Service has become so expert in refusing any modification of its arbitrary rulings that its letters and rulings all fall into a common pattern.

Therefore, it was no great surprise to find attached to the carbon copy (of the letter to Senator O'Mahoney) which came direct to the office of the American National Live Stock Association at Denver a little yellow slip dated 4-18-50 which read as follows:

"Note: This letter to Senator O'Mahoney not yet signed by secretary. Before this copy is mailed to Mr. Mollin the date and signature should be stamped in. (Signed), Forest Service."

We have tried to believe that Secretary Brannan himself has given personal attention to some of these most arbitrary acts of the Forest Service; but this little note which one of the hundreds of clerks in the Forest Service failed to detach before mailing the letter seems proof to the contrary. It has long been charged that the Forest Service is prosecuting attorney, judge and jury, too . . . and who can now deny it?

Cattle Production

TAKE a quick glance at the cattle map of the United States (see page 20) and you will find that the South is experiencing something of a boom in cattle raising. The figures show consistent increases in cattle numbers there for the past several years.

While this has been taking place, the West, historic supply source of beef

cattle, has settled back with considerably fewer cattle.

Had this coincidence occurred 10 years ago, there would have been concern among western stockmen over the question of competition, because they knew the potential of the South as cattle country.

The boom in the South is due to the shift from controlled crops to grass and to a concerted move in the area to get away from a one-crop economy into some diversification.

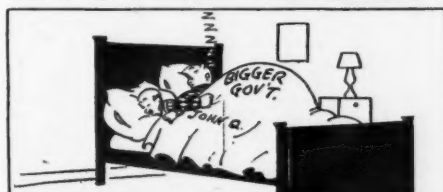
It may be fortunate that this development comes at a time when demand for meat is strong and consumption is higher than before the war. It is also true that the human population is growing faster than expected. Furthermore, veal is popular in the South and that the area will lend itself to expansion in per capita consumption of beef.

As for the decrease in cattle numbers in the West, it can be credited to a series of local drouths the past several years, grasshoppers in Wyoming and Montana, the severe snows of a year ago, the bad winter in the northwestern part this year—and close culling of breeding herds brought on by good prices.

Nevertheless, our country's potential for beef production is still strong. There were 16,786,000 beef type cows in the United States on Jan. 1, 1950, compared with 16,456,000 on Jan. 1, 1945—the record year in total cattle numbers. And our production cycle is again on the up-trend to meet any increased demand that may develop.

Additional room has been made for more cattle by heavy reduction in sheep numbers and in the horse and mule popu-

The Overgrown Bedfellow



lation. The country can carry more cattle than ever before without damage to range or pasture.

We do not therefore see any basis for the belief that we may reach the point of not being able to supply all the beef that the American public wants.

Railroad Rates

SEVERAL YEARS ago the railroads started applying to the Interstate Commerce Commission for increases in freight rates and in the period the ICC four times granted substantial increases.

When the last increase was ordered, however, the ICC said: "Undoubtedly the process of compounding several general increases upon the rate structure will retard or prevent the movement of some particular traffic and tonnages, and has had such effect following earlier decisions."

The railroads were aware of this situation and the ICC said that the railroads "may be expected to protect their traffic and revenue therefrom by rate revision."

How right the ICC was in saying that the cumulative effects of increases in rates tend to diversion or suppression of traffic stands out boldly in a petition recently filed by Traffic Manager Chas. E. Blaine of the American National and other traffic men in the interest of livestock shippers.

Livestock freight revenue dropped. Each year since 1946 income from freight fell millions—\$12,932,711 in 1947, under 1946, \$12,351,956 in 1948, \$14,362,202 in 1949.

Cars of livestock loaded dwindled—16.74 per cent in 1947 from the 1946 level, 31.92 per cent in 1948, 40.41 per cent in 1949. But trucking increased.

And still the railroads fail to revise their rates on livestock. Even in all revenue freight the higher rates are beginning to take their toll, both in tons originated and gross revenue.

The petition asks that ICC issue an order citing the rail carriers to show cause why they should not immediately reduce their rates on livestock in conformity with their repeated promises to the commission and the shippers.

A Good Example

BAI MATABAI PLANG is a Moro princess from the Philippine Island of Mindanao. She is in the United States studying under a student exchange grant.

She originally planned to study social service work. But she changed her mind and decided to learn about extension service methods.

She said: "I believe the demonstration method will do more to help my people help themselves. I do not want them to become public charges."

Mrs. Plang is a wise princess.

A Sidelight on San Francisco

MAYBE we ought to say something on the subject of food this month for the benefit of American National members who will go to the convention in January. Generally speaking, food is just something we use for stoking up the engine—with a lesser or greater degree of pleasure according to the circumstances—but from everything we've ever heard or in a small way experienced ourselves, San Francisco food is something else again!

We hear tell that even jaded appetites perk up under the ministrations of some of the talented chefs out that way. And if you have just the normal American viewpoint on eating but would enjoy

something a leetle beet different, maybe this is your chance.

There's a wealth of variety; Chinese food, naturally, of the best; Italian dishes, French specialties, some excellent Continental cuisines (German, smorgasbord of the authentic Swedish type, Armenian, Venetian, etc.), wonderful barbecue steak houses and grills, and, of course, the world-famous seafood of which San Franciscans are justly proud.

Then, too, there are so many different kinds of places to go for your meals: Fine hotels, restaurants, night clubs that feed you well and offer dancing and entertainment, places loaded with old-world atmosphere. With a tip or two from the

natives or a guide to direct you, seems to us you can't go wrong . . . and there'll be plenty of helpful literature on hand, too.

So much for that. Perhaps next month—or some time soon—we'll get a bit more high-minded about this and talk a little about some other, worth-while things you can do in the Golden Gate City. It does have beautiful museums, theatres, interesting missions—oh, many, many things! Something for every taste.

And, on the practical side, there's a little information on rates for getting there, which you'll find in a table on Page 29.

File Rate Petition

A PETITION has been filed on behalf of the American National and other livestock associations asking the railroads to reduce livestock rates throughout the nation.

The petition shows that rates have been increased sharply in recent years and says that "your petitioners in each of the general increased rates . . . took the position, and adduced substantial evidence, that (a) the carriers by increasing the livestock rates would thereby 'price themselves out of the market,' and therefore would realize less gross revenue because of diminution in their tonnage as the rates are so increased; (b) by forcing diversion to other cheaper modes of transport, regulated or private, or (c) shortening hauls as a result of the relocation of public markets, slaughtering establishments or changes in the location of sources of supply, or the use of substitutes. . . . That . . . subsequent results have definitely established the truth of your petitioner's position in these respects."

It is shown that revenue of the railroads declined in 1947, 1948 and 1949 under 1946; that cars of livestock loaded decreased similarly while trucked-in receipts increased; that the carriers promised the Interstate Commerce Commission and shippers to "promptly protect their livestock traffic and revenue by rate revisions necessary for the purpose," but have not done so.

The petition is signed by Calvin L. Blaine and Charles E. Blaine, Phoenix, Ariz., Lee J. Quasey, Chicago, and Charles A. Stewart, Fort Worth, Tex.

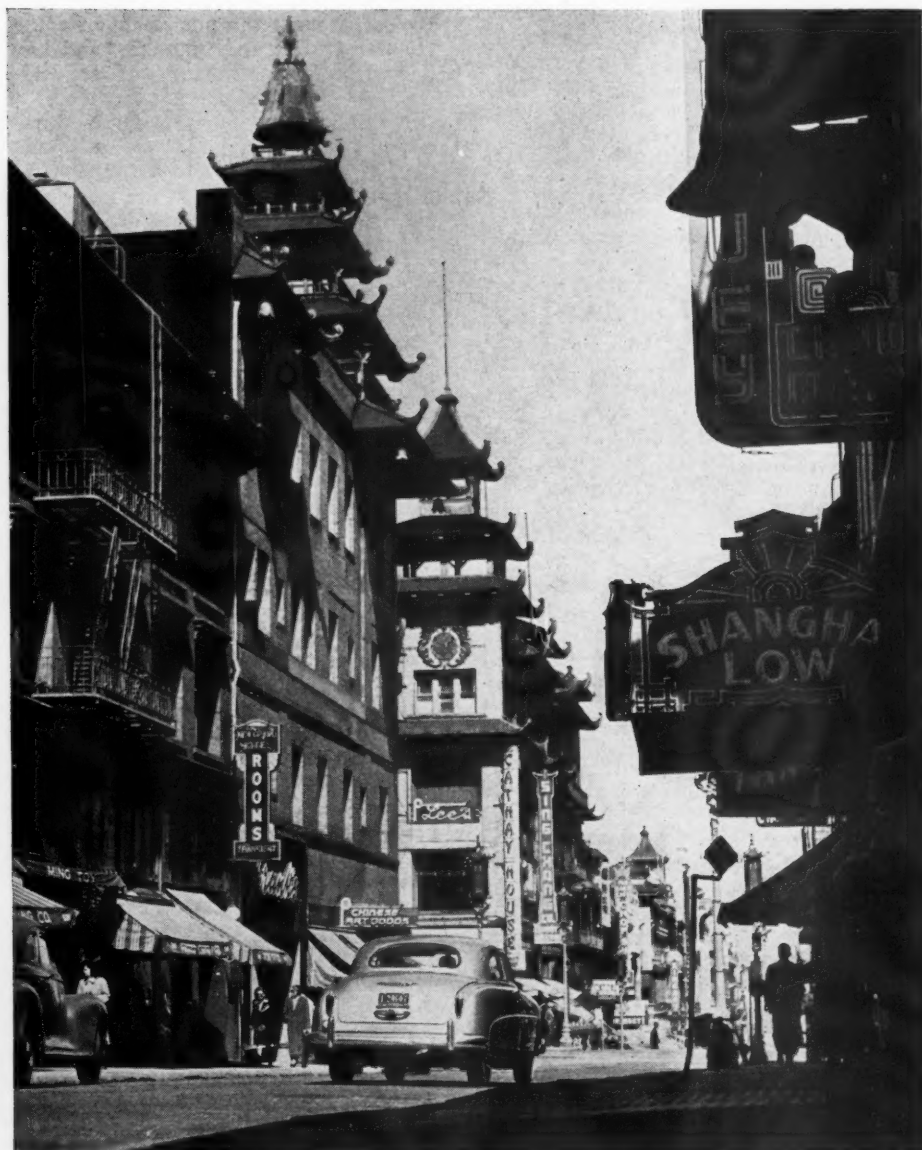
Govt.-Held Farm Products

According to a recent report of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the government either owned directly or had under loan over 4 billion dollars worth of farm products. Here are some of the items in the government hoard:

	Holdings	Value
Corn	731,328,726 bu.	\$1,024,285,125
Wheat	469,678,725 bu.	1,003,078,359
Cotton	6,284,294 bales	986,889,895
Tobacco	365,251,157 lbs.	145,833,335
Linseed oil	421,577,441 lbs.	119,549,121
Dried eggs	79,317,979 lbs.	101,361,973
Flaxseed	12,801,153 lbs.	81,278,225
Butter	92,796,753 lbs.	57,670,108
Dry beans	4,865,985,000 lbs.	43,025,268

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

CHINATOWN



San Francisco's Chinatown will probably be one of the places visited when American National delegates to the 54th annual convention of next January go sightseeing. It is the largest Chinese settlement outside of the Orient, the headquarters of Chinese affairs in the New World. It is one of the city's most fascinating and mysterious foreign quarters—inscrutable yet friendly, attracting throngs of tourists the year 'round. The above scene of Grant Avenue typifies the narrow streets, pagoda roofs and ornate balconies.

FOR M
STUD
speculate
mankind.
eaters or
cient Gre
failed to
among th
advanced
hygienist
spin. Th
tions, wh
lieved m
scended
ical fore
assumed
buds, tul
mented
lizards a
elude a r

This id
diet neve
in human
the natu
must hav
rather th
the roma
bears w
the cart
cestors i
of bashi
cocoanut
sisted of
of man
centrated
containe
of the C



A
ing fore
is holdi
is proba

July, 19



Reproduction shows an Egyptian king, Mehenkhetre, counting his cattle. This dates back to the 11th dynasty, 2300 B. C. (From Metropolitan Museum of Art.)

THE PATTERNING OF MEAT

BY COL. EDWARD N. WENTWORTH, DIRECTOR, ARMOUR'S LIVESTOCK BUREAU

FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY STUDENTS of human origins have speculated over the primitive diet of mankind. Were our forebears vegetable eaters or were they carnivorous? In ancient Greece the proponents of evolution failed to arouse dietary misgivings among their associates but, when Darwin advanced his famous doctrine, amateur hygienists went into a philosophic tail-spin. Those with real simian predilections, who interpreted his theory, believed man was omnivorous and descended from apes which inhabited tropical forests. These pre-humans were assumed to subsist chiefly on fruits, nuts, buds, tubers and tender shoots, supplemented on occasion by insects, worms, lizards and small mammals too slow to elude a nimble pursuit.

This idea of a predominantly vegetable diet never appealed to scientists working in human nutrition. They realized from the nature of man's anatomy that he must have descended from plains-living, rather than forest-living, species. Hence the romantic theory of fruit-eating forebears was gradually discredited, as was the cartoonist's conception of our ancestors indulging in the pleasant pastime of bashing in each other's heads with cocoanuts. Normal plains vegetation consisted of grasses—and the digestive tract of man has always required more concentrated nutriment than grass and herbs contained. One of the historic reporters of the Chicago livestock market, "Jim"

Poole, used to say that "no man ever ate grass except Nebuchadnezzar, and even he failed to make a complete success of it."

When one compares the teeth of man with his animal companions, he soon comes to the conclusion that our prehistoric forerunners must have been meat-eaters. Human teeth were never adapted to managing grass and herbs, though they were able to handle the flesh of animals which could digest and assimilate such vegetation. The earliest discoverable culture of man was found on hunting. Pastoral life preceded the cultivator's life, and man domesticated sheep, cattle and goats long before he planted seeds or domesticated swine or poultry. The first three species of animals were readily followed and could be herded quite easily when their instinctive suspicion of man was overcome. On the other hand, pigs and chickens had to be lured by feed which man supplied, and had to be confined and cared for before they were suitably tamed. In his book, "Not by Bread Alone," Stefansson points out the almost complete dependence of pre-agricultural man on animal food, and demonstrates that this situation was as characteristic of tropical zones as it was of arctic or temperate.

Some people, swayed by ethical rather than ethnic considerations, have felt that it was more humane, and perhaps more virtuous, if they believed man's original diet did not involve the extinction of ani-

mal life. Just why, in the quest for food, it should appear more civilized for our progenitors to do away with plant life instead of animal involves hair-splitting distinctions, mostly based on the fact that animals move about and seem more responsive to immediate occurrences than do plants. But 25 years ago a Hindu scientist discovered in plants evidences of something resembling nervous response to pain, as well as certain semblances of activities which we normally consider intelligent. Hence the super-ethical are perhaps pointing to a distinction without a difference, except in degree.

I like to think of man as working out his diet by himself. It is a far more imposing concept that God endowed man with means of achieving, over the millenniums, his own salvation on earth, than to assume that his habits, character and soul were the products of divine inspiration and revelation. Nearly two decades ago, during the dedication of the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago, Dr. James H. Breasted proclaimed that man's conscience and character were the outgrowth of his own social experience, and he questioned the justice of any concept which would "despoil man of this crowning glory of life on earth, the discovery of character." I should like to maintain just as stoutly that, if man's experience built conscience and character, it could far more readily have determined his dietary and working habits, and his social behavior.

In other words, in addition to being



A picture which goes back to the Old Kingdom from the tomb of Mereruka, before 3200 and probably about 3500 B.C., showing forced feeding of cattle for fattening. In the first case the animal is starting to kneel to get down to the food the servant is holding for him, whereas in the second, third and fourth cases the servant is forcing food into the animals' mouths. This is probably the earliest known cattle fattening. (From the Oriental Institute.)

adapted to the consumption of animal proteins, he chose them naturally, he prospered with them and discovered his shortest route to contact with his deity through them. Please credit the business men of meats with the same importance as the professor, the priest and the physician. And do not dismiss the many cases in which meat animals were dedicated to some race's god, or were considered representative of him or were actually sacred to him. The Old Testament is replete with references to the sacrifice of animals and to burnt offerings. Remember that when Cain killed Abel, the Lord had had "respect unto Abel and his offering," which consisted

profitable to live with them. Such savages knew nothing of raising crops or sowing seed, and lacked utensils for cooking and eating, largely because they had not discovered that heat would harden clay. But they could kindle a fire for warmth, and they broiled meat on the ends of sticks held over the fire. They made spears with stone tips, which they threw with sufficient accuracy to obtain their game. They chipped the edges of flat stones to fashion skinning knives, and they made primitive blankets from hides and skins. From bark fiber, they wove baskets and vessels. But their predominant food was meat!

Which animals provided our hunting

ent-day sanitary officials might have closed the campground as a menace to health, or at least as a public nuisance, on the strength of its pungent aroma, but the hunter of that day was probably unperturbed.

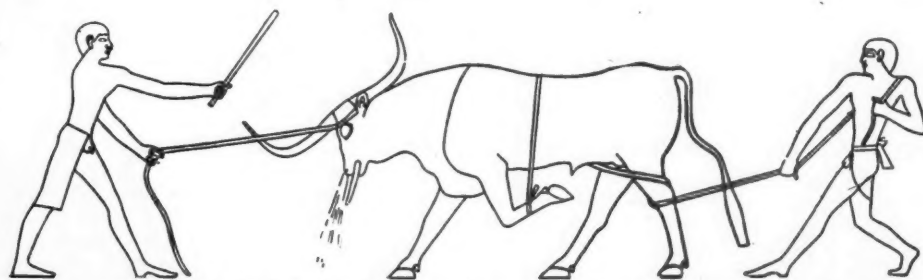
HOW DID man tame his meat animals? There is a time gap between the cultures of the Old Stone Age man, and those of the New Stone Age, which scientists have not been able completely to bridge. While life continued in Europe as before, somewhere in Asia (or northern Africa), the progressive tribes were busy at domestication. H. G. Wells, in his "Outline of History," contributes a plausible theory. "From being a hunter," he says, "hovering on the outskirts of wild cattle and sheep, and from being a co-hunter with the dog, man by insensible degrees may have developed a sense of proprietorship in the beasts and struck up a friendship with his canine competitor. He learned to turn the cattle when they wandered too far; he brought his better brain to guide them to fresh pasture. He hemmed the cattle into valleys and enclosures where he could be sure to find them again. He fed them when they starved, and so he slowly tamed them." Many students have believed that the first step in agriculture was the storage of fodder, and that man reaped before he sowed. The practice still prevails today, for our western stockmen regularly cut wild hay.

Hunting peoples were never stationary, and they gradually came to know the best routes for getting from one hunting ground to another. Actually they frequented these routes because they were the natural migratory highways for the animals themselves. Sheep, goats, deer, antelope and even cattle made seasonal movements, and there were of course the long-time journeys by which species spread from their lands of origin to other areas equally satisfactory. Gradually people congregated along these travelways, because the hunting was better there. Since most of these routes were in valleys, or adjacent to water, population became relatively heavy, and the less favorable seasons for game turned many of them to consuming seeds and fruits. Some of them were intelligent enough to start planting these seeds, and thus we had primitive farming established.

One of the oldest long-distance migration routes for animals led from Mesopotamia in Asia eastward through India to what is now Melanesia, which at that time was connected with the continent by land bridges. Westward the great trail led through Turkey, Greece, along the north shore of the Mediterranean, across northern Italy to the mouth of the Rhone River below modern Marseilles, and over French valleys and rolling hills to another land bridge that connected Great Britain with the continent. Millions of years ago, and long before man entered the picture, this route was traveled by elephants, rhinoceroses, camels, wild oxen and various other great beasts. In

(Continued on Page 28)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



An interesting picture showing how early man got ropes around a steer to throw it. (By the amount of foam coming from the animal's nostrils, he would seem a little disturbed.) This picture, from Blackman's "The Rock Tombs of Meir," dates back to the 12th dynasty, about 1750 B.C.

of the "firstlings of the flock, and the fat thereof," but "unto Cain, He had not respect," since his offering comprised only "the fruits of the ground."

IT MUST have taken great courage, if man ever actually lived in the trees, for him to come down out of them. Most anthropologists are doubtful as to whether this step ever took place in the human phase of advancement, but those who support the arboreal idea assume that man left the trees while the great Ice Age was developing. The land gradually dried up with the lowering temperatures, and open glades and small plains appeared, where grass entered and the grass-eating ruminants took control. They believe that the ancestors of man were inquisitive enough to investigate this open ground and the new type of life; while the chimpanzees, gibbons, gorillas and orang-outangs were not. The latter's descendants still live in or near the forests, while man, on a broader meat diet, spread over the globe. The capture of massive game ruminants required cooperation among men, as well as the development of weapons—stones, clubs, spears and arrows—which had never been used before. These proved to be man's first steps in civilization.

The hunter stage in human advancement went little farther than this. The lowest tribes ever known in the scale of humanity were found in Tasmania a century and a half ago, and were just as primitive as our most remote man-like ancestors. They wore no clothes, and did not know how to construct a roof over their own heads. They could not catch fish, nor make a bow and arrow. They had no cattle, sheep or goats, and the dog had not yet discovered that it was

ancestors with sources of food? Naturally they consumed any meat they could get, but they evidently favored deer, antelope, wild sheep and goats, wild boars, cattle, bison, rabbits, hares and many other of the smaller animals which today we do not consider suitable for our diet. Birds, shell fish, locusts and other insects were not ignored. Probably men fled in terror from the elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, leopards and wolves. At night the hunter was often forced to sleep where his game led him, cutting up the flesh with a wooden knife and eating it raw. The men of the Old Stone Age waged war single-handed on all animals that were either edible or dangerous.

As the glaciers advanced, many of the species on which Palaeolithic man had depended for food retired southward. Man himself withdrew into the caves, for he did not know how to set up proper shelter for his family and property. Here he lived for thousands of years, discovering how to chip stones to make more efficient tools, how to make clothing from the skins he learned to stitch together, and how to express his emotions in art through the drawings, paintings and sculptures he placed on the walls and ceilings of his cavern home.

But his prime concern was food, and in a single cavern in Sicily archaeologists have found the bones of no less than 2,000 hippopotamuses which were bagged by these Old Stone Age hunters. And in France the men of Cro-Magnon had taken so many wild horses for meat that the bones tossed from their camp fires covered an area averaging 200 feet on each side, and were ultimately used for breastworks 6 to 8 feet high. Our pres-



In late stockmen the Glade, on steers in to \$21.50 ing rang mon sto to \$18.25

Another auction of drou Texas area be worse toward also in homa Kansas breeding Wyomi Kansas

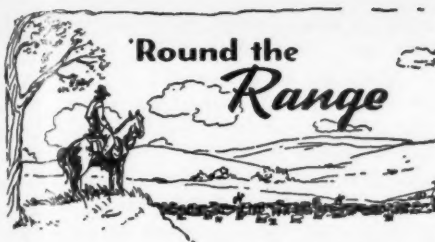
A Ka tracted and heif at 30 ce delivery to have 28 cents

Russ Americ ciation, south of feeding straight what d

Presid Dakota cattle a North Calves cows casualtie for year means n

Some About and \$23 200 tw straight yearlin an low mixed

Precip to mid-light fa southwe where e ner and Idaho an July, 19



In late May trading in feeder and stocker steers and heifers was active at the Glades livestock market near Belle Glade, Fla.; top price reached was \$28 on steers and heifers, with the bulk of steers in the common grade going at \$19 to \$21.50. Stocker cattle bought for feeding ranged from \$16.75 to \$28, and common stocker cows moved at from \$16.25 to \$18.25.

Another heavy run through the local auction the second week of June out of drouth area is reported by the West Texas Livestock Weekly. "The distress area begins around Amarillo and grows worse toward the New Mexico line and toward southern Colorado. It extends also into the Panhandle strip of Oklahoma and through extreme western Kansas. Some ranchers have shipped breeding stock to grass as far away as Wyoming and scores have moved to Kansas grass."

A Kansan is reported to have contracted 1,000 Angus calves, mixed steers and heifers, from the Truscott, Tex., area, at 30 cents a pound straight across, fall delivery. Choice whitefaces are reported to have been contracted at up to 27 and 28 cents.

Russell Thorp, fieldman for the American National Live Stock Association, tells about a rancher located south of Carlsbad, N. M., who has been feeding cake and hay for three years straight—no grass. He really knows what drouth is.

President John Hanson of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association says that cattle are going to be hard to get in North Dakota this season. Reasons: Calves and yearlings were shipped and cows culled closely last year; more casualties among newborn calves than for years; wheat acreage reduction which means more feed crops and grass.

Some Nebraska prices of mid-June: About 200 half yearling heifers, \$23.50 and \$23.25, for Sept. 15-Oct. 1 delivery; 200 two-year-old steers, weighed straight, no cut, no shrink, \$23; 70 yearling steers for Oct. 7 delivery to an Iowa buyer at \$25.50; a bunch of mixed calves, also to an Iowan, at \$25.

Precipitation outlook in the West up to mid-July, based on averages, is for light fall along Pacific Coast and in southwestern part and moderate elsewhere except heavy in northeastern corner and a spot circling well into Utah, Idaho and Nevada.

Statement On The Tariff

The American National Live Stock Association has filed with the Committee for Reciprocity Information a statement (see below) citing its bases of opposition to the proposal for making further tariff cuts. The brief concerns itself particularly with the intention of this country to conduct trade-agreement negotiations with certain countries in conferences scheduled to begin on Sept. 28, 1950, at Torquay, England. Involved are possible concessions on 3,000 items and 27 nations.

The American National Live Stock Association has had 15 years experience with trade treaties made under the Reciprocal Trade Act. That period, however, cannot be used as a proper yardstick with which to measure the success of this method of stimulating world trade. Even though it may be said that the past 15 years have in general been years of prosperity, they have been years in which natural economic laws have not been allowed to function freely . . . years in which the war and its aftermath of economic dislocations, together with emergency stop-gaps, have prevailed . . . and a settling back to normal trade has been forestalled by every manner of means.

It is only within recent weeks that we have recognized that imports are finally having a depressing effect on our economy, as competitive products without adequate tariff rates are bound to have with increasing severity. Hearings have started before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor to investigate the impact of tariff reductions already made and the probable effect of further reductions upon labor and industry with particular reference to their bearing on unemployment in this country.

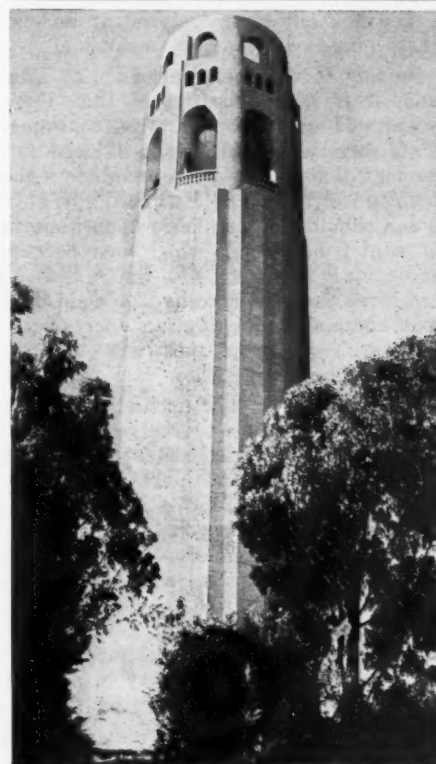
But for several years we have seen another serious defect in the reciprocal trade policy. Many countries whose representatives signed reciprocal trade agreements with the United States have, for one reason or another, failed to honor the agreements made and the concessions granted while at the same time continuing to enjoy the benefits of the concessions made by the United States. Great Britain not long ago moved seriously to restrict imports of American goods not only into the British Isles but throughout the entire British Empire. In addition, she has negotiated trade agreements based on barter with other countries, with the object of eliminating the United States from certain foreign markets. Other countries have similarly failed to live up to their part in the trade agreements negotiated with them. Strangely enough the United States has, to a large extent, ignored these failures and has seemed willing to accept excuses in the place of concessions.

The United States, however, being a great nation, is expected to honor in full

the concessions it granted these other nations in the trade agreements negotiated.

A specific case of the kind is that of Mexico. She has so abandoned provisions of her trade agreement now in effect with the United States that, we understand, the Department of State is seriously considering condemning the trade agreement. Yet we find included in the items to be considered at the conferences in England next fall the class of cattle that normally comes in from Mexico; that is, the 200-700-pound-weight animals.

If any adjustments are to be made in rates on our product—cattle—those adjustments should be made upwards. Even the rates established in the Tariff Act of 1930 on cattle, dressed beef and canned beef would be entirely inadequate to protect the domestic industry in case there were substantial imports from foreign countries. Since August, 1948, we have had relatively heavy imports from Canada, to a point that has somewhat decreased cattle numbers in that country. Imports of cattle and dressed beef from



Coit Tower, on San Francisco's Telegraph Hill, is a memorial to the volunteer firemen of the city's early history, built under bequest left by Lillie Hitchcock Coit, who as a little girl was mascot of one of the volunteer companies. The top of the tower is 540 feet above the bay. Within are murals by many artists depicting contemporary California industry. These were painted in 1934 as the first federal relief project for artists in the United States. On Telegraph Hill where Coit Tower now stands, a century ago a huge semaphore signaled to waiting throngs the entrance of an expected ship into the Golden Gate.

Mexico and South America have been barred because of foot-and-mouth disease. Only canned beef has come in in liberal quantities from South America. Mexico, however, is rapidly clearing up foot-and-mouth disease in that country and there are indications that South American countries will adopt a similar disease-eradication program.

In the event of heavy imports from Mexico and South America, only to a very limited extent can our industry through efficient management and production compete with these lower-production-cost countries. A steer can eat only so much grass and grain and can gain only to the extent that nature permits. Production cannot be speeded up as in our other great industries and costs are necessarily high. One cannot foretell when the foot-and-mouth disease embargo may be lifted, and the industry would then be dependent upon the tariff for such protection as it may afford.

In both the Canadian and Mexican trade agreements, the sensitiveness of the cattle market to heavy imports was recognized and quotas established limiting the imports at reduced tariff rates for each quarterly period of the year. Unfortunately, because the war emergency has not been declared at an end, these quotas are now in suspension.

In any further negotiations with Canada, it is highly important that these suspended quotas be restored to immediate force and effect. It is likewise important that quotas be reinstated in the Mexican agreement. Furthermore, a quota should also be placed upon imports of meat from Canada which have become so heavy in recent months that the western meat packers have had to make formal complaint, seeking an increase in the tariff to rates that will tend to equalize the competition.

Our industry is now expanding. Cattle numbers are approximately 80,000,000 head today and are expected to go close to the 90,000,000-head mark in the next five or six years. In the South, particularly, there is a very rapid increase as land is shifted from crop production to grass production in line with better conservation practices and to meet reduced acreage quotas for various major crops. Such an increase as is now being forecast would place the industry in a much more difficult position to meet foreign competition than exists today. If foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico should be completely wiped out, if Argentina and other South American countries should clean up this disease, or if Canada should sharply increase her livestock numbers, any one of these eventualities could damage our industry; a combination of them could be ruinous.

Despite propaganda that we must increase imports to keep our stream of exports strong, there can be no gain if the imports are of a character that we already produce in adequate supply. The effect of such a policy is to reduce prices of our domestic commodities and thereby

remove workers in the affected industry, compel them to find employment elsewhere or go on unemployment relief. Advocates of the "big-import" program have even suggested that provision should be made for increased unemployment compensation to take care of such situations. Nothing can be gained by thus removing workers in an industry that supplies the domestic market for the benefit of those engaged in export business.

It is a fact that the United States, in an economic sense at least, has the highest living standard in the world. This high standard, coupled with the bigness of our country, makes the United States market the most desired market of all. If further tariff concessions are made, we will be the target for imports from all over the world.

The reciprocal trade program was supposed to be developed to stimulate foreign trade, but not at the expense of American agriculture, labor and industry. It has proved, however, to be a one-sided program and a continuation of that soft policy could easily start a depres-

sion in this country of a depth greater than anything we have yet seen.

If we are to be realistic in the matter of world trade, we must put ourselves in the position, and provide machinery, for quick protective action to be applied in case our economy is endangered by top-heavy competition from outside sources.

There are, however, goods from foreign countries that the huge American market can absorb without damage to any domestic industry and what we can give to the world in free trade without such damage should be given. Going beyond that, adding to our unemployment and lowering our standard of living, would not in the long run be beneficial to the world at large. The United States, with its ideals of free enterprise and freedom for all people, must maintain the efficiency and strength of its own industries if it is to continue to express forcefully this desirable philosophy of government. It must not be weakened by foreign competition. We cannot afford to allow our force for good in the world to be lessened.

Thin Light Stocker Cattle Now at a Standstill

BY H. W. FRENCH

FOLLOWING A SHARP price rise at Chicago during the last week of May on grain-fed cattle, the market broke sharply during the first two weeks of June, and some think the end is not in sight. Perhaps they are not reckoning with country owners who apparently are in a strong position and can hold their cattle any time the market becomes unsatisfactory.

Some evidence of this is the lightest run of cattle of the year during the second week of June. While there was considerable decline for fed steers and heifers, practically all other matured slaughter classes displayed an upward tendency with bulls "out of this world." If bull prices keep going up, the half dollar hamburger will be passe. For many weeks buyers have been after sausage material and hot weather has stimulated the demand for cold meats to the extent that other meats are not moving so readily as a month ago.

Prediction Wrong

Many have been looking for a break in all classes of live cattle but to date their predictions have been wrong in most instances. The market has held a healthy undertone despite plenty of competition from poultry and other food products, but until the hot weather passes no big outlet for the better cuts is expected, and only recently the dressed beef trade in New York was depressed with 70 cars on track in one day.

Grassers to date have been limited mostly to cows, some of which are coming from the plains areas and the small farms. There is certain to be a big increase in grassers within another month unless the drouth is checked, as already there is considerable forced movement from some sections. Many are feeding hay because pastures are so short and some cattle in the "high country" are coming to lower levels because of shortage of feed.

Several sections in eastern Kansas and eastern New Mexico reported recent beneficial rains, but many other areas are facing a serious situation. If too many thin cattle are forced on the market, prices are bound to break wide open as such cattle have worked to an unusually high level. Maximum weight gain on pasture is made early and from now on cattle will put on little additional weight even if moisture conditions improve.

Pastures in the Blue Stem and Osage sections of Kansas and Oklahoma were rather lightly filled with cattle early, but due to drouth in other parts of the country enough late arrivals showed up to push the number to 367,000, or 5 per cent more than a year ago. There is a smaller proportion of aged cattle in these pastures, while there is a larger proportion of cows and calves and young cattle.

Denver had the biggest May run of cattle on record and the big increase was

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

in through
salable of
one area t
owners h
available.
more catt
ranges fa

Corn B
placement
the in-m
an increa
over a ye
Illinois, I
of these a
ducing are

Bottom

Many a
another n
recently.
the futur
admit cou
any time.
ward, an
pected to
any rate,
drop out

Some
hope tha
check, b
point ou
costly la
lot oper
ment ma
the curre
lieve tha
stockers
to be av

in through-movement rather than in salable offerings. The movement from one area to another is larger than usual, owners hunting grass wherever it is available. Wyoming is accommodating more cattle than usual and pastures and ranges farther north and west are filling.

Corn Belt men continue to make replacement on a large scale. During May the in-movement for eight states showed an increase of 38,000 cattle and calves over a year ago. The big gains were in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. The big end of these animals were purchased in producing areas.

Bottom Won't Drop Out

Many are still bullish on grain-feds for another month despite the price decline recently. They have less confidence in the future prices for cows, which they admit could break and break sharply at any time. Until beef cows slide backward, any decline on grain-feds is expected to be followed by a reaction. At any rate, don't look for the bottom to drop out of the market.

Some prominent feeders express the hope that the market will be held in check, but on a profitable basis, and point out that further upturns may be costly later because it encourages feedlot operators to support the replacement market at levels out of line with the current fat cattle market. They believe that the first cuts should come on stockers and feeders if heavy losses are to be avoided this fall.

Not so long ago the spread between choice and good dressed steer carcasses at New York was over 12 cents per pound, but with a gradual increase in the percentage of choice the differential has changed and currently the difference between choice and good is only 2 to 3 cents. Most of the fed cattle are falling in good grade with yields gratifying.

It appeared as though the \$35 cattle, predicted some time ago, would be with us by now, but the recent setback in prices has made many change their ideas, some admitting that the high point for the season has been reached but others still holding to the thought that the season's high point is yet to be reached.

Medium short-fed steers and heifers are commanding attention from many buyers looking for "cheap" meat and such offerings did not follow the trend on the better grades, resulting in a narrower price spread. Some buyers, however, refuse to compete for medium grain-feds, knowing that lower yields are anything but favorable to the buying side.

Signs of Weakness

Signs of weakness are developing already for grassy steers and heifers which have been relatively too high. Yields on these grassers are so unsatisfactory that buyers are compelled to force prices down. Most of these so far consisted chiefly of less than load lots but before long this class of cattle will show increase from native areas.

Cows with too much fat are badly neglected at this time unless they are outstanding otherwise. Inquiry is best for anything which will make sausage material, but, of course, bulls get the preference. Some canner and cutter cows are being sought for this purpose despite low yields, but the hoof prices are far below those of bulls.

More irregularity has developed in grain-feds and the very best are gradually losing their popularity. Compared with a month ago, at Chicago, beef steers from low choice down were around 50 cents to \$1 higher but average choice and better finished weak to \$1 lower. Meanwhile, most heifers advanced 50 to 75 cents unless they were grassy or calfy. Common to medium cows were strong to 50 cents higher, some showing \$1 advance, good cows showing less upturn. Bulls were fully \$1 to \$1.50 higher. Calves and vealers broke mostly \$2 to \$3, although most of the decline came early.

Reach \$33.75

Toward the end of May and early in June some choice beef steers reached \$33.75, but within 10 days nothing was quotable above \$32.50 and at that time many lower grades were selling at \$28.50 to \$31, some medium going below \$27. Specialty heifers from 1,000 pounds up registered at \$32 to \$32.75 and late sales of good to choice were at \$30 to \$31.25.

Good cows bulked at \$22.50 to \$24 but heiferish kinds sold as high as \$25. Com-



The Sign of...
DEPENDABLE CREDIT

THE PRODUCTION CREDIT SYSTEM

is furnishing adequate credit to CATTLE AND SHEEPMEN with sound financial and operating programs on a basis of . . .

BENEFITS FOR BORROWERS RATHER THAN PROFITS FOR LENDERS

FRIENDLY and CONFIDENTIAL analysis of credit needs of CATTLEMEN AND WOOLGROWERS without obligation or cost. CONTACT THE ASSOCIATION IN YOUR TERRITORY.

● ARIZONA LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Lower Lobby Adams Hotel Bldg., PHOENIX, ARIZONA

● CALIFORNIA LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

801 Sharon Building, 55 New Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

● MONTANA LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

HELENA, MONTANA

● NEVADA LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Clay Peters Bldg., P. O. Box 1429, RENO, NEVADA

● UTAH LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

206 Dooly Bldg., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

● WYOMING PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION

Wyoming National Bank Bldg., CASPER, WYOMING

mon and medium were most numerous at \$18.75 to \$22, canners and cutters usually selling at \$15 to \$18.75. Bulls reached \$25 for the first time since January, 1949, and most of the medium to good sausage kinds sold at \$22.50 to \$24.50. Comparatively few beef bulls passed \$24. Vealers worth \$32 early were quoted around \$30 or below late.

Spread Narrowing

Stocker and feeder prices worked higher but there was a lull in the late trade with the undertone decidedly weak on stockers as country buyers are fixing their attention on animals already ready for the feedlot. The spread between stockers and feeders is narrowing in favor of feeders as grass is scarce in so many sections of the country.

Although heavy fat steers are losing their popularity, feeder buyers wanting fleshy cattle are taking those weighing 800 to 1,000 pounds, occasionally buying short-feds with more weight for a short finish. Thin light cattle are rather numerous at some markets although few of this type are arriving at Chicago. Most replacement cattle at Chicago looked mostly 50 cents to \$1 higher at the close, while prices for calves showed little change since a month ago. Many of the other markets reported sharp late declines on anything thin and light, and at markets located near drouth sections there is little demand, many offerings moving out to other points. The movement between auction rings is heavy.

Any number of good to choice 500- to 850-pound replacement steers at Chicago sold at \$27.50 to \$29.75 and some went to \$30 to \$30.25, while common south-westerns made \$23 to \$23.50. Short yearling stock steers at Denver weighing 500 pounds down frequently made \$30 to \$31 and some averaging only 410 pounds sold as high as \$32, while at the same time choice 1,000-pound fleshy steers sold at \$29.25. Very few stock calves are being marketed, but some mixed steer and heifer calves are under contract in Montana at \$26 for later delivery. Any number of medium to good heifers went out at \$25 to \$27.50. Cows, with calves at side, frequently made \$190 to \$220 per pair.

Hogs

Best butcher hogs at Chicago have usually remained above the \$20 level and at one time \$20.65 was top, registering as the highest of the year. Those from 240 pounds down, despite a late decline, still showed some advance over a month ago, but the bigger weights favored a lower level as the current price range is wide. Big sows also sold at considerable discount, as they were numerous, frequently of late sows making up 30 per cent of the hog run at Chicago.

Other markets reported a vast increase in the percentage of sows, but some private interests are expecting the run of sows to end earlier than usual as many farmers intend to hold back their sows and breed for fall forrowing. The surprisingly good prices prevalent most of

the late spring have given most of them confidence in the future market. Cold storage holdings of pork and lard on June 1 were larger than a year ago.

Only meager supplies of old-crop shorn lambs are available and many of these offerings are mixed with yearlings. Spring lambs are filling the hopper everywhere and around mid-June the first Idahos of the season arrived at Ogden, selling at \$26.25 to \$26.75 with a top of \$27, and the feeder end going as high as \$24.

Downtrend in Sheep

There has been a downward trend for all fat sheep and lambs following the break of the previous month. Dressed trade has not been too satisfactory, yet on every break the live lambs are held in check until some activity develops. Most members of the trade are not bullish on new crop lambs; in fact, many are looking for seasonable decline.

Closing prices for shorn lambs at Chicago were \$1 to \$2 under a month ago, spring lambs showing 50 cents to \$1 decline although off more from the recent high spot. Ewes have increased in volume and closing prices were \$2 to \$3 lower, showing from \$4 to \$5 decline in less than two months. Extremely heavy fat ewes are selling at terrific discounts, many buyers preferring a half-fat 100- to 120-pound animal to good to choice animals beating 140 pounds.

Some clipped lambs with No. 1 pelts reached \$27 early but choice closed around \$25. Spring lambs bringing \$29.50 to \$30 early were only selling at \$27 to \$27.50 late. Handyweight fat ewes scored \$11.50 and better at a time when big weights were to be had at \$6 to \$9, although on late days \$10 was the practical top on desirable weights. Replacement demand for ewes at \$9.50 to \$12 was in excess of the supply.

Huge Crowd at Wash. Meeting

"A LOT of work done, and a lot of fun"—that's how they're describing the 24th annual convention of the Washington Cattlemen's Association at Omak in late May. Some idea of the enthusiastic turnout may be gathered from the size of the opening cowboy breakfast, which was attended by nearly 1,200 persons.

R. L. Rutter of Tonasket was re-elected by the Washingtonians to head them up for another year; Dale Ausman of Asotin County was elected vice-president. Bill Rumburg tendered his resignation as secretary, effective June 1.

For the first time in the history of the association, the 1951 convention will go west of the Cascades, to the unanimously chosen site of Centralia and Chehalis.

The secretary's annual report showed that the Washington organization has 22 active local cattlemen's groups throughout the state affiliated with it.

Total membership is more than 2,000. (In a friendly contest to see which county association would be the first to top the 300 paid-up mark, Whitman County came through with 307 members.)

Speeches programmed for the convention included those of Fred Wittig of Mansfield; Col. W. B. Greeley, vice-president of the "Keep Washington Green Association; Herb Chandler of Baker, Ore.; George Zahn of Methow; Bob French of Okanogan.

"The Cattleman and National Problems," was the title given the speech of Loren Bamart of Ione, Calif., president of the American National.

The American National's executive secretary, F. E. Mollin of Denver, also attended the Washington meeting.

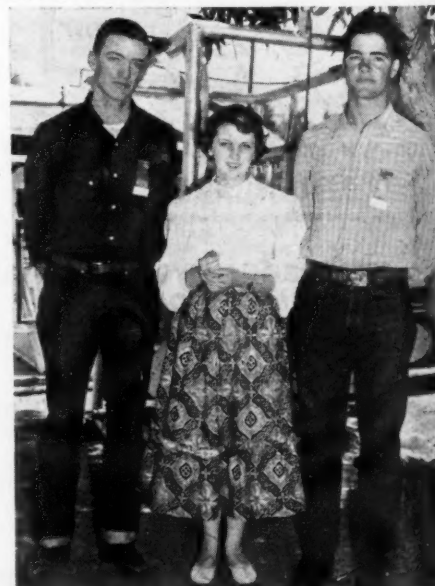
Other speakers were Ross Woodard of Loomis; Jay Agner of Centralia; Wes Cornwall, Fairfield; Seth Shaw of Safeway Stores, Denver; Jerry Sotola of Armour & Co., Chicago; L. R. Vincent of Chesaw.

The public relations film of the American National Live Stock Association, "All Flesh Is Grass," was another feature of the program.

In their resolution the Washington cattlemen opposed any reduction of freight rates on westbound dressed meats and packinghouse products; urged the secretary of agriculture to consider Guemes Island (off the coast of their state) as the site of the proposed foot-and-mouth disease laboratory.

Mont. Meeting Attended by 700

EVERY section of the home state, as well as 11 other states and Canada, contributed to the 700-signature registration at the 66th annual convention



Junior officers of the South Dakota Junior Cattlemen. (L. to r.) Richard R. Yackley, Blunt, vice-president; Lois Sutton, Agar, secretary-treasurer; Ross C. Hamm, Piedmont, president.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



South Dakota Stock Growers Association leaders, pictured at the recent convention. Front row (l. to r.) the retiring president, J. E. Horgan of Rapid City; John Sutton of Agar, newly elected to succeed him. Back row, Ralph Jones, Midland, vice-president; W. M. Rasmussen, the secretary.

of the Montana Stockgrowers Association in Billings, May 25-27.

The president's address, delivered at the opening session by Milton C. Simpson of Volborg, urged support of the Hoover Commission recommendations for government re-organization and lashed out at "any such farm program as the Brannan plan."

Other speakers included Dan Fulton of Ismay; S. H. Hart of Denver, attorney for the National Live Stock Tax Committee; W. A. D'Ewart, congressman, from Wilsall; Leslie A. Miller of Cheyenne, former Wyoming governor.

President Loren C. Bamert of the American National came from California to address the convention. Attorney F. E. Cooper of Lakeview, Ore., talked on public lands in the western states.

A showing of the American National's public relations picture, "All Flesh Is Grass," and a panel discussion on the feasibility of land reclassification—which produced much lively debate around the table and from the floor—rounded out the program.

The new officers elected are: C. K. Warren of Deer Lodge, president; G. R. Milburn, Grassrange, first vice-president; Daniel Fulton, Ismay, second vice-president. E. A. Phillips of Helena was re-appointed the association's secretary.

The Montanans framed a special resolution which endorsed the efforts of Senator Harry Byrd and his committee to balance the federal budget and urged members of the House and Senate to heed the "ever increasing necessity for economy in government."

The stockgrowers voted, further, to work diligently for the defeat of socialism in any form; called for a single, uniform system of grazing administration, such as the Taylor Act, in the event of consolidation of grazing administrations; approved recommendations to re-name beef grades; supported the work of the livestock sanitary board and veterinary research laboratory; opposed the proposed Brannan farm program.

In addition, it was asked that the state livestock sanitary board make certain brucellosis control changes; cited with appreciation the work of the public relations committee of the American National Live Stock Association; urged that the capital gains decision on sales of breeding stock be retained in the Internal Revenue code.

The Montana livestock men favored a sharp reduction in reclamation funds "until such time as the national economy needs greater food supply and the national employment situation is in need of additional jobs;" stated approval of Bill 792 and H.R. 2135 with amendments recommended by the ICC in regard to short hauls; protested further unessential acquisition of land by federal or state agencies.

South Dakota Nears 60th Year

MEMBERS of the South Dakota Stock Growers Association, who met the first three days of June at Fort Pierre, elected John Sutton of Agar to the presidency, succeeding J. E. Horgan of Rapid City; Ralph Jones of Midland, vice-president, and, as a re-appointment, W. M. Rasmussen of Rapid City.

Loren Bamert of Ione, Calif., as president of the American National, included Fort Pierre in a swing of state conventions which he made last month. The cattleman-leader addressed the South Dakotans on activities of the National. Secretary F. E. Mollin of Denver was also present for this 59th assembly of the Sunshine State's stockmen.

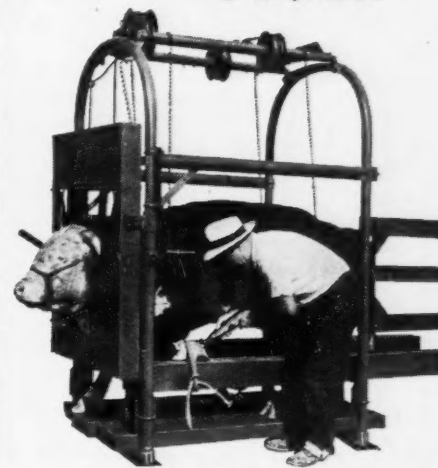
The special resolution adopted by the American National at Miami last January, which has become widely recognized as the "Holding to Freedom" resolution, was re-stated by the South Dakota Stock Growers as reiteration of their desire for a continuation of the free enterprise system. In other resolutions they pledged their support of the American's public relations program; opposed the Brannan farm plan; endorsed recommendation of the Meat and Livestock Industry Committee to regroup beef grades.

They endorsed the position taken by the American National Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers with respect to reductions on west-bound meat and packinghouse-product rates (i. e., they desire a concurrent and commensurate reduction in rates on livestock). The railroad was asked to try to shorten the time taken to ship from the West River country to the central public markets to bring it more nearly into line with that taken by truck from the same area; Congress was requested to discontinue benefit payments, termed no longer necessary, under the Production and Marketing Administration program. The stockmen opposed Senate Bill 2188 which would require all breeding stock to be Bang's-tested before movement across state lines except for

ANOTHER **TECO** PRODUCT



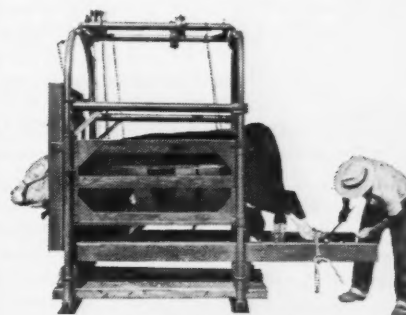
CATTLE STOCK



For dehorning, hoof trimming, horn branding, tattooing, and all other work on stock where complete access to all parts of the body, feet and head is necessary, you can't beat a TECO Cattle Stock.

Patented triple-action dehorning gate holds the animal's head securely and safely . . . opens to allow the animal to leave through the front of the stock.

May be moved from place to place in a pickup truck or dismantled. They're ruggedly built to high TECO standards to give years of service.



Distributed by
**STONE LIVESTOCK
SUPPLY CO.**

Denver, Colorado Fort Worth, Texas

Write for complete details.

THOMPSON & GILL, Inc.
Madera, California

Please send me complete information on the following TECO ranch and feed lot equipment.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Stock | <input type="checkbox"/> Fertilizer Loader |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Squeeze | <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Elevator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Calf Chute | <input type="checkbox"/> Feed Wagon Beds |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pilers & Stackers | <input type="checkbox"/> Stock Trucks |

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

slaughter. Tom Jones of Midland, for 17 years president of the association, who passed away last year, was the subject of a final resolution; this expressed appreciation of his high character and profound regret over his loss.

Speakers included G. B. Thorne, vice-president of Wilson & Company, Chicago, in a discussion of livestock and meat trends; Leslie Miller of Cheyenne, Wyo., who voiced the plea: "Let's not dam ourselves broke;" J. R. Pratt, manager of the northwestern division, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis; Col. Ed Wentworth of Armour & Company, Chicago, speaking of "Cattle, Grass and National Survival;" R. C. Pollock, of the National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago, with an explanation of why meat has come into its own. T. G. Chase of the agricultural research department, Swift & Company, Chicago, showed the film, "A Nation's Meat."

The 60th anniversary celebration meeting of the association will be held in 1951 at Rapid City.

Wyo. Decries Growing Control

THE re-election of incumbent officers, appointment of a new secretary and adoption of a slate of resolutions which expressed strong protest against governmental control and spending were highlights of the 78th annual convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association in Cody, June 6-8. The organization, which predates entry of the state of Wyoming into the Union, proved in this 1950 session that its members are still standing on their own feet and not afraid to speak up. This was evidenced in the very first measure adopted by the stockmen when they voiced their opposition to the Brannan farm program, terming it "entirely impractical." Also, when they raised their opposition to any and all increases in taxation.

Manville Kendrick of Sheridan was re-elected president; Lloyd Taggart of Cody, vice-president, and Mrs. Myrna Agee, assistant secretary-treasurer. Norman Barlow of Cora was renamed chairman of the executive committee. In announcing the appointment of Robert Hanesworth of Cheyenne to fill the secretarial post vacated last year by the retirement of Russell Thorp (now field representative for the American National), Mr. Kendrick highly commended and thanked Mrs. Agee for carrying the office in the interim. Mr. Hanesworth will take over his new duties Aug. 15.

Features addresses delivered before the cattlemen included that by the president of the American National, Loren C. Bamert of Ione, Calif., who discussed the Brannan plan, the seriousness of growing indirect federal taxes and progress made in the Mexican foot-and-mouth campaign. J. Elmer Brock of Kaycee, Wyo., a past president of both the

American National and the Wyoming state associations, spoke of Wyoming's preparations to fight grasshoppers if such action is necessary this year. As vice-chairman of the advisory committee on foot-and-mouth disease, Mr. Brock reported also on that campaign.

Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National discussed activities of the association in matters affecting the industry in the past year. Dr. G. H. Good, executive officer of the Wyoming livestock and sanitary board, reported on the work of the group he heads; Archie Allison, former Cheyenne mayor, and Martin Littleton, Cody attorney, were other programmed speakers. U. S. Congressman Frank A. Barrett of Lusk stated before the stock growers that after eight years spent in the nation's capital he is convinced of the need for a return to free enterprise and competition.

Showing of the American National film, "All Flesh Is Grass," and the presentation of diplomas to two graduate student inspectors added an interesting fillip to the convention schedule.

Worland won the 1951 meeting from other contenders for the association's 79th annual gathering.

The Wyoming resolutions included endorsement of the recommendation to make changes in beef grade names; commended the work of the American National's public relations committee; urged the congress to authorize return to land-owners of a 2½ per cent royalty on total production in lieu of surface damage (in connection with the withholding by the federal government of mineral rights); disapproved construction of the Keyhole Dam on the Belle Fourche River.

For writeups and pictures on more state association meetings see Page 17.

National Live Stock, Meat Board Honors Outstanding Men

ALL officers of the National Live Stock and Meat Board were re-elected at the closing session of its 27th annual



Backed up against a Chicago skyline atop the Stevens Hotel are (l. to r.) Dave Snedden, Bakersfield, Calif., president of the California Cattlemen's Association; Alan Rogers, Ellensburg, Wash., former head of his state association; John Guthrie, Porterville, Calif., past president of the CCA, and Frederick W. Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev.

meeting, June 16, at Chicago. They are: F. G. Ketner, Columbus, O., chairman; Jay Taylor, Amarillo, Tex., vice-chairman; Frank Richards, Chicago, treasurer; R. C. Pollock, Chicago, secretary and general manager.

The meeting was the best attended in the history of the organization, with 300 men of the livestock and meat industry present from 33 states. Radford Hall, Denver, assistant executive secretary of the American National, was among those present for the sessions.

Vice-chairman Taylor presided as master of ceremonies during one phase of the program when 11 men who have carried on 25 years or more of outstanding service in the meats field were honored at a banquet, on June 15. Nine of the men are connected with land grant colleges, two are with the USDA. Each one received a carving set as a memento of the occasion.

In his statement before the convention, General Manager Pollock traced briefly the story of the rising recognition of the importance of meat, the development of research methods and the improvement of meat itself and the preparation of it.

Gen. H. H. Johnson, co-director of the Mexico-United States commission for eradication of foot-and-mouth disease discussed the progress of the campaign south of the border and laid particular stress on the friendly and cooperative relationship which has existed among all Americans and Mexican personnel throughout the campaign. "This," he declared, "is indeed an outstanding example of the good neighbor policy in action—and the peculiar part of the whole thing is that it took a sick cow to bring relations between (the two countries) to a peak of cordiality."

The new, and enlightened, trend to continue to include meat and other protein foods in the diet of persons in the upper age brackets was brought out in the talk of Dr. Pauline Beery Mack of the Pennsylvania State College. It is now known that the "tea and toast" idea is all wrong, and science has proved that the tendency of older persons to cut down on proteins is a step backward from the standpoint of adequate nutrition.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

250 N. D. Farm Families Meet

JUNE 8-10 brought the 21st annual roundup of the North Dakota Stockmen's Association to Bismarck, and with it about 250 ranchers and their families, whose presence and attentive participation helped to make the meeting a success.

Speakers included H. R. Morgan, commissioner of the state game and fish department; Dr. T. O. Brandenburg, state veterinarian; Maurice O'Connell, president of the North Dakota Juniors, and Al Dexter, describing a GI feeding program in the Red River Valley.

Tom Chase showed the Swift & Co. film, "A Nation's Meat," and another program accent was provided by a lively panel discussion under Bob Devlin as moderator, others on the panel including Leonard Davis, Killdeer rancher; Louis Habalas, Armour & Co., West Fargo; Don Cuning of the Sioux City Livestock Exchange, and H. J. Raveling, veteran feeder of Valley City, who substituted for J. C. Holbert, Washington, Ia., feeder, whose arrival was delayed. Dr. L. M. Winters of the University Farm, St. Paul, spoke to the cattlemen with great frankness when he addressed them on the second day, on the production and marketing of livestock in Europe.

Mrs. B. B. McLean, Swift & Company's home economist known as Martha Logan, attracted a large audience of men and women who apparently took an almost equal interest in the information she had for them on meat preparations, etc.

Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National explained some of the workings of the American National and the manner in which it looks after the interest of the cattleman in Washington. Herb Nilles, Fargo attorney, discussed taxes; Don Short of Medora briefly told why ranchers are opposed to large dams. (About 390,000,000 acres stand to be inundated by the Garrison Dam, and it is a little known fact that with it will go the only major river valley in the state of North Da-



At the Nebraska convention, President Loren Bamert of the American National, at left, with Dr. C. R. Watson, the outgoing president of the convening state association.

July, 1950

It costs money to fatten cattle. Why risk precious pounds of beef by making your stock walk for water? A hard-working, trouble-free DEMPSTER pump will help you keep every pound of gain your animals put on—while it enables you to enjoy a host of new conveniences in your farm home. Like thousands of other cattlemen, you can pay for Running Water with extra profits from your livestock!

This Book will save you money!

FILL OUT AND MAIL!



DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
707 South 6th Street
Beatrice, Nebr.

Please send my copy of "Running Water."

NAME _____

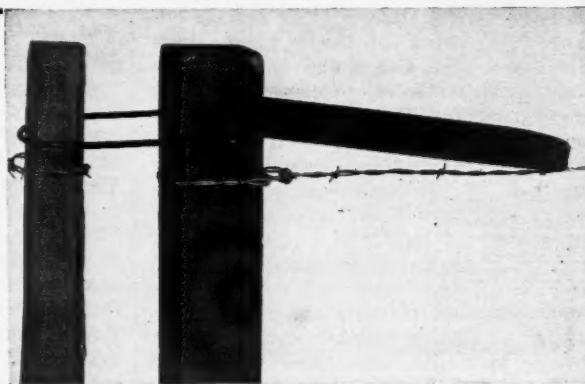
ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

WIRE GATE FASTENER

A device to facilitate the opening and closing of wire gates, whether of barb or woven wire. By its use tight gates, short or long, can be maintained and handled with ease. It has a six-inch spread between open and closed positions; therefore, when the large loop is thrown over the main post the gate picket is loosened by same six inches, so that it is easily handled. Well made, durable, easily installed. Self-locking, in position shown above, cannot be opened by livestock. Surpasses all other devices for handling wire gates in quickness and ease of operation.

In two sizes: No. 1 for use on 4 to 5 inch posts; No. 2 with wider spread for 6 inch posts.



Price \$2.75 each, either size. Postpaid to any address U. S. A. On orders of 6 or more 10% discount.

H. T. LILIENCRANTZ - 481 Fourth Street - Hollister, Calif

CALF PULLER

The most practical instrument produced for the cattle industry in years, and the only one of its kind in the World. We will be glad to mail you a circular. Write for it today.

DENCOLO CORPORATION

Box 6712, Stockyards Station

Denver, Colorado

FOR SALE . . . and Continuous Buyers of

BRAHMAN CATTLE

E. J. McDermott

PHONE—WRITE—WIRE

Mail: 2301 E. Pinchot, Phoenix, Arizona. Phones: 57033, Phoenix; 3784 or 5597, Chandler, Arizona

Registered:
Heifers—Bulls, all ages
Cross Breeds:
Steers—Heifers, in volume

kota, and many installations and facilities.) Public relations gave Claude Olson, second vice-president of the American National, a topic for his address. He brought out that no other multi-million-dollar business on earth publicizes itself as little as the cattle industry.

An evening smorgasbord, a Dutch lunch, the yearly banquet and a variety of musical entertainment rounded out the lighter side of the convention program.

Officers of the association include John H. Hanson, Bowman, president; Thor Naaden, Bismarck, vice-president; Odd A. Osteros, Bismarck, secretary.

The North Dakotans led off their resolutions with a re-statement of the "Holding to Freedom" resolution originally adopted by the American National in its Miami meeting; they opposed the Brannan farm program, approved proposed changes in meat grade naming and opposed any further acquisition of land by the federal government for non-productive purposes.

The stockmen called for federal legislation providing a single, uniform system of grazing administration as under the Taylor Grazing Act in the event of a consolidation of all grazing administrations under a single agency recommended by the Hoover Commission; endorsed the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and of the American Meat Institute; protested adoption of any tax measure to be dictated by someone not acquainted with local conditions; recommended inclusion in the tax code of the capital gains provision in the selling of breeding livestock. Of state-wide interest to the stockmen was a petition to the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault St. Marie Railroad to use every influence to maintain shipping facilities at Sanish instead of moving the village to a site some three miles east of its present location—a proposed action which would force many of the members to drive their stock to a new rail head and incur considerable loss thereby.

Nebraskans Meet For 61st Time

PROOF that the cattle industry is a big one—and a constantly growing one—was amply evident in the 61st annual meeting of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association at Alliance last month. Cattlemen, Cow Belles and an enthusiastic group of Juniors signed in for a three-day meeting, starting June 8, that included excellent speakers and discussions, time set aside for recreation and passage of a group of resolutions affecting many phases of the cattle business.

J. H. Vinton of Gordon succeeded Dr. C. R. Watson of Mitchell as president of the Nebraska association. Dewey Schaffer of O'Neill became vice-president, and W. A. Johnson of Alliance re-



A quartet of Nebraskans who traveled to Chicago for the Live Stock and Meat Board meeting last month. (L. to r.) Jim Vinton, Whitman; W. A. Johnson, Alliance, secretary of the Nebraska Stock Growers; Mrs. Johnson, and J. H. Vinton of Gordon, newly elected president of the Nebraska association.

mains the secretary.

In his annual message the retiring president urged his listeners to carry out their responsibilities as citizens by taking an interest in public affairs and learning something of the economy of the country and the workings of the government. Harry B. Coffee, president of the Union Stock Yards Company at Omaha, titled his talk "The Cattleman's Fight to Preserve Free Enterprise, and F. M. Simpson of Swift & Company's agricultural research division, Chicago, was another morning speaker on the second day.

Congressman Ed Gossett, Attorney Bern R. Coulter of Bridgeport, and Leonard E. Read, president of the Foundation for Economic Education in New York, completed the list of speakers in the formal sessions of the convention. The banquet address was made by Dr. R. F. Patterson, dean of the school of business at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D. Mrs. Felix Taylor, outgoing president of the Nebraska CowBelles, Whitman, had also spoken at an earlier session.

The resolutions opened with a pledge to work toward the defeat of socialism in any form; they continued with a statement of opposition to the Brannan plan and to any amendment to the Internal Revenue Code which would discriminate against the livestock industry.

A commendation was carried on the establishment of a new research center at Fort Robinson, site of the former remount service station; protested any

change in the present standards and grades of beef; expressed gratitude for the program of the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board, and endorsed the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and of the American Meat Institute.

The Nebraskans unanimously recorded their favoring of strict enforcement of laws prohibiting monopoly and restrictive practices in restraint of trade, but opposed "the unfair uses that the federal government has made of its law enforcement authority by promulgating regulations and initiating court cases which are based on opinion and without sufficient supporting evidence."

A minor battle raged for a brief time over selection of a site for the next convention of the association. Scottsbluff finally lost out by a very close margin, and the meeting will go to South Sioux City. Basis for much of the pro-and-con discussion lay in the fact that most of the housing and entertainment arrangements will thus edge over to Sioux City, Ia.

* * *

NEBRASKA JUNIORS ELECT NEW OFFICERS

The June convention of the Nebraska Stock Growers at Alliance included a Junior program. In their meeting, the young people elected the following officers for the coming year: Jim Monahan, Hyannis, president; Dorothy McGinley, Lisco, secretary-treasurer; Rex Messersmith, Alliance, vice-president.



J. H. Vinton, Gordon, Nebr., new president of the Nebraska Stock Growers, left, Dewey Schaffer, O'Neill; Allison Johnson, Alliance, secretary.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Banquet scene at the South Dakota convention

Colo. Attendance Breaks Record

It was more or less to be expected that in Colorado, where the Forest Service and its policies as they affect administration of grazing on forest lands have for some time provided the stockman with one of his major problems, that subject should figure prominently in any cattlemen's convention. Thus, the partial report received by presstime on the annual meeting of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association included numerous references to discussion and speeches, all based on this recurring theme. The topic which ran Forest Service matters a close second was that of livestock thefts and what to do about them. (A variety of measures was suggested.)

Although tempers had grown a bit heated on the opening day of the meeting when forest grazing was first brought up, by the second day delegates had settled to a somewhat more practical approach which bade fair to provide a better basis for cooperation between Forest Service and permittee. A panel discussion on local forest advisory boards, as created in amendments to the national livestock grazing laws, was presided over by Farrington Carpenter of Hayden, Colo., who was the first administrator under the Taylor Grazing Act some years ago. In his remarks, the chairman expressed a belief that working with these local boards should make for "closer co-ordination with the Forest Service." Almost 1,000 cattlemen, in the northeastern city for the conclave, also looked for better relations to result from the changes in the granger

bill which give legal status to local advisory boards and offer the cattleman a chance to appeal Forest Service decisions. The method of manning these boards was discussed at some length. Speakers included Sam Hyatt of Hyattville, Wyo., first vice-president of the American National Live Stock Association; Frank Fehling of Nathrop; Floyd Beach of Delta; (the last two named are executive committee members of the American National) Clarence Currie of Livermore and Ed Cliff, regional for-ester, Denver.

A round-table discussion on cattle thefts, which were variously estimated to cost owners all the way from 2 to 6 per cent in losses, brought out the imperative need for counteraction. Full support of the work of brand inspectors and local law officers, with offers of rewards, were advocated.

Present at the meeting were the president of the American National, Loren C. Bamert of Ione, Calif.; the executive secretary, F. E. Mollin of Denver, and the assistant secretary, Rad Hall. Messrs. Bamert and Mollin addressed the convention.

Other convention speakers included Paul Friggens, associate editor of Farm Journal; Henry Bledsoe of Cheraw, the association president; John Rudisill of Tax Foundation, Inc. Dr. Karl Butler of Cornell University was slated to address the annual banquet gathering.

Additional details, and pictures taken at the Colorado meeting will be included in the next issue of the PRODUCER.

Nebraska Juniors at the Alliance meeting.



July, 1950

FEEL THE DIFFERENCE in HYER BOOTS



Riding or walking—Hyer Boots are as comfortable as your own skin! Because Hyer Boots are the result of 75 years' experience in making boots that fit better, wear longer. Every pair is made from the finest materials and worked by master craftsmen. Choose your boots from a wide selection of stock designs for service or dress; or have them custom made to your own design.

There's a HYER For HIM • For HER

OUR 75 TH YEAR

Ask Your Dealer or Write for FREE Catalog



C. H. Hyer and Sons, Inc.
Makers of Fine Boots Since 1875
OLATHE, KANSAS

\$4.75 TATTOO MARKER



EXTRA LETTERS OR FIGURES—25¢ EA.

Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions, postpaid.

CATTLE BLANKETS

Made from quality materials, expertly tailored, all sizes. Prompt service. Write for circular and prices.



EAR TAGS

Several kinds to select from. Write for prices.

NECK CHAINS

1. Case hardened chain.
2. Solid bronze number plates.
3. Key ring fasteners
4. Priced reasonable.



FREE CATALOG

Illustrating neck chains, ear tags, marking devices, syringes, veterinary instruments, brushes, combs, clippers, horn and hoof tools, remedies and hundreds of items for the stock raiser. —Write for it.

BREEDERS SUPPLY CO. COUNCIL BLUFFS IOWA

Association Notes

At a board of directors' meeting early in June at Camp Verde, Ariz., the Yavapai Cattle Growers voted to purchase two of the 4-H calves that will be shown and sold on September 6 by 20 boys and girls who now have choice calves fattening in pens for the event. A new award will be added for this year's occasion—a trophy cup to the youngster exhibiting the grand champion fat beef. It was hinted that the calves being bought would be a tasty addition to the annual barbecue held in conjunction with the group's annual calf sale at the Hays-Zwang Ranch in September or October.

Two new livestock groups have recently been organized in Alabama and will become affiliates of the Alabama Cattlemen's Association. A large group met at Tuscumbia to form the Colbert Cattlemen's Association and elected Joseph K. King, president; Davis McBride, vice president, and M. H. Kidd, secretary - treasurer. Previously, the Limestone County association had been organized in a meeting in Athens. Offi-

cers of that group are Mack Maples, president; Ed Horton, vice-president; Bill Young, secretary-treasurer.

Some 250 stockmen and guests gathered for a recent meeting of the Elbert County Livestock Association at Kiowa, Colo. This group includes among its varied activities the sponsorship of 4-H work; a theft program, and cooperation with the Colorado Cattlemen's Association. Officers are: Eldon Butler, president; Russell Cummings, vice-president; E. G. Kruse, secretary.

Offering of a reward in thefts, to protect members' cattle, a lively CowBelle organization, and keen interest in public relations for the cattlemen are the high points of the Boulder County Cattlemen's Association. At a recent meeting Leslie Kuhn, of Longmont, was elected president; Frank Bruning, also of Longmont, vice president, and Emmett Clark, secretary.

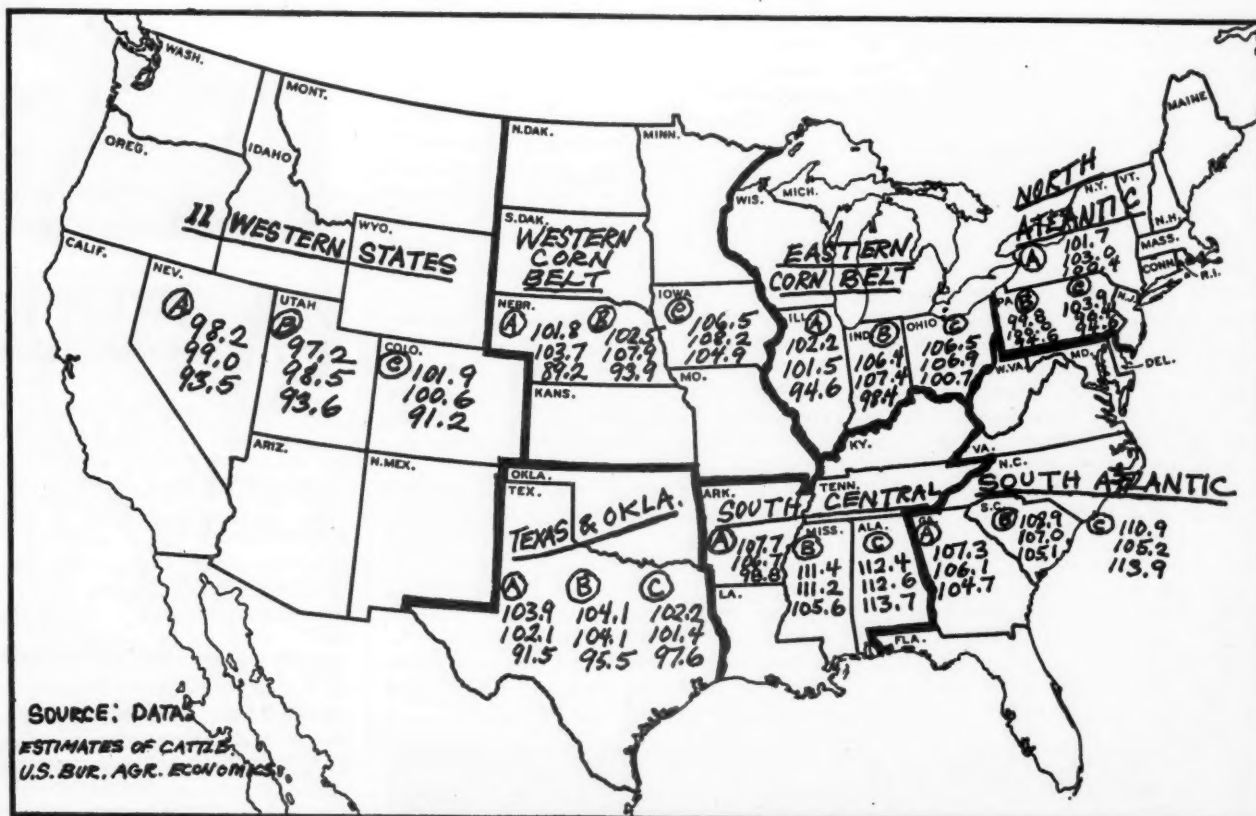
The Colorado Cattlemen's Association program to honor, once a week, outstanding ranch and farm youths is now in its second month of operation. Each week a committee picks a boy or girl with a good record. To date six Colorado youngsters have been selected for the weekly honor

and earned trips to Denver and recognition by the agricultural press. Soon to be inaugurated is a similar program for youths who have done outstanding work in conservation. These projects are part of the new, active program of the Colorado association, being carried out by Dave Rice, the secretary.

Roy Forehand, head of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, says cattlemen are giving school teachers of the state some competition: Four leading New Mexico ranchmen have agreed to give a course in ranching and livestock production on private lands at colleges in Albuquerque, Silver City, Portales and Las Vegas. The work is connected with regular summer classes for teachers and is titled Conservation Workshop Course. The assisting cattlemen are George F. Ellis, of Bell Ranch; Bud Williams, of Clovis; Homer Berkshire, of Estancia, and J. S. Culberson, of Lordsburg, an association vice-president.

In Kansas, more than 200 cattlemen assembled at Abilene to organize the Dickinson County Cattlemen's Association. A 15-man directorial board was appointed to meet at a later date and elect officers as well as outline plans for

CATTLE AND CALVES:
PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY DIVISIONS
1950, FROM 1949, 1948 & 1945



LEGEND AND U.S. PERCENTAGE CHANGE

A.	ALL CATTLE & CALVES 1950% OF 1949... 102.5%	B.	OTHER (BEEF) CATTLE & CALVES 1950% OF 1949... 103.2%	C.	OTHER (BEEF) COWS 1950% OF 1949... 105.0%
	ALL CATTLE & CALVES 1950% OF 1948... 102.8%		OTHER (BEEF) CATTLE & CALVES 1950% OF 1948... 105.0%		OTHER (BEEF) COWS 1950% OF 1948... 104.9%
	ALL CATTLE & CALVES 1950% OF 1945... 93.8%		OTHER (BEEF) CATTLE & CALVES 1950% OF 1945... 96.2%		OTHER (BEEF) COWS 1950% OF 1945... 102.0%

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

the organi
the initial
Weber, o
School of
field ager
Associatio
the associ
sanitary c

Local st
during
meeting
stock Ass
Springs,
presiding
Stockmen
do, June
Greenoug

Florida
problem.
cattle po

Snapp
the Chi
of the
Live St
Board,
ico con
sisting
Horace
buquer
of the
associa
Haywa
a form
Roy
Carlsb
elected
and S
Silver

the organization's programs. Speakers at the initial meeting included Dr. A. D. Weber, of the Kansas State College School of Agriculture; George Fritz, field agent for the Kansas Livestock Association, Topeka, and A. G. Pickett, the association's secretary and livestock sanitary commissioner of the state.

Local stockmen's meetings in Montana during June included the semi-annual meeting of the Meagher County Livestock Association, held in White Sulphur Springs, with President Ross Higgins presiding, and the Blackfoot Valley Stockmen's Association meeting at Ovanado, June 6, with President Tex Baker of Greenough presiding.

Florida cattlemen are up against a problem. Fast highways plus a growing cattle population pose the problem of

getting from one pasture to another when the highway intervenes. The Florida Cattlemen's Association, according to reports, has proposed cattle passageways under roads at regular intervals. . . . July 1 is the effective date for Florida's new law requiring that "no owners shall permit livestock to run at large on or stray upon the public roads."

The North Dakota Stockmen's Association is considering a range bull sale in which the bulls would be classed A, B, C and reject. Other state associations, notably Idaho and Oregon, have been conducting such sales.

W. L. Day of Welsh, La., is the president and Mrs. A. R. McBurney secretary-treasurer of the reorganized Jeff Davis Parish cattlemen's association in Louisiana.

Chicago visitors for the recent meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board meeting. (L. to r.) Henry Biederman, editor of The Cattleman, Fort Worth, Tex.; John McKenzie, Jr., of Matador Land and Cattle Company, Denver, Colo.; Jay Taylor, Amarillo, Tex., prominent American National executive committee man; Ed Johnson, Amarillo.



Snapped during the Chicago meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, a New Mexico contingent consisting of (l. to r.) Horace Hening, Albuquerque, secretary of the New Mexico association; E. G. Hayward, Cimarron, a former president; Roy Forehand, Carlsbad, recently elected president, and Sam Means of Silver City.



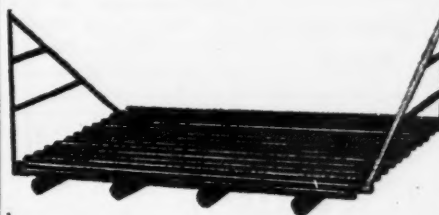
An amiable Kansas group in Chicago. L. to r. are O. W. Lynam, Burdett, president of the Kansas Livestock Association; Will Miller, former secretary; Glenn Pickett, Topeka, the present secretary; Mrs. A.D. Weber and Dean Weber of Kansas State College at Manhattan; Bob White of Garnett, Kan.



NOW . . .

. . . you can buy them

OIL COUNTRY CATTLE GUARDS FOR STOCKMEN



Specifications:

Width 6 Feet
Roadway 10 Feet
Capacity 10 Tons
Weight 800 Lbs.

Priced at only \$62.50
F.O.B. Wichita

Wings \$10.00 Extra
Other Models Up to \$210

These cattle guards are made from heavy oil field tubing welded into a single unit.

Can be shipped by regular truck line or railroad. Nothing to assemble. No special transportation needed. Easy to install. Will last a lifetime. End your gate problems forever.

We have made hundreds of guards for the oil industry. Now you can buy them at a price you can afford to pay.

**Order Direct from Manufacturer
and Save Up to \$50**

SEND NO MONEY

Simply send us your name and shipping point. We will immediately ship your Standard-Built cattle guards to you for inspection.

**IF YOU DON'T LIKE 'EM,
DON'T TAKE 'EM**

For Full Details Write to—

PINSKER SUPPLY CO.

**P. O. Box 906
Wichita, Kansas**

**Manufacturers of
Standard-Built Cattle Guards**

SALES

SEPT. 5
(Day after
Labor Day)
COLO.

70 Head of Outstanding Aberdeen-Angus

SALE AT 1:00 P.M., SEPT. 5—SHOW IN MORNING
This is definitely an offering of superior quality. Mostly females. Sired by bulls with a reputation. A type with great breeding potentialities.
For Catalog, Write to Pikes Peak Cattle Growers
420 Exchange National Bank Bldg. Colorado Springs, Colorado

THORP HEREFORD FARMS

BRITTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

20 BULLS
70 HEIFERS

7th Annual All Star SALE

Tuesday, October 2nd

featuring—THE BLOOD, TYPE AND SERVICE OF
CHAMPION AND REGISTER OF MERIT SIRE

Oct.
26
Mont.

N BAR COMBINATION SALE

Oct. 26, 12:30 P.M. at N Bar Ranch, Grass Range, Mont.

30 BULLS COMMERCIAL AND PUREBRED **100 COWS**
250 steer calves 100 heifer calves
N BAR RANCH, GRASS RANGE, MONT.

BEAR CLAW AVERAGE \$488

In the sale held by the Bear Claw Hereford Ranch at Sheridan, Wyo., in mid-June, total receipts came to \$30,785. Four bulls set an average of \$748 and 59 females averaged \$471. Top bull brought \$1,000; top female, \$885.

OMAHA TO HAVE SALES FOR ANGUS RANCHER-BREEDERS

An Aug. 1 closing date has been set for entries of purebred cattle to the purebred and commercial Angus sales to be held in conjunction with the first National Rancher and Breeder Show at the Ak-Sar-Ben in Omaha, Oct. 5. During the National Aberdeen-Angus Rancher and Breeder Show, there will be two cattle sales—an auction of pens of two bulls and pens of 15 commercial Angus heifers. Entries for the heifer class will close Sept. 15. A new sale pavilion and parking lot are being rushed to completion and it is hoped they will be ready for use in time for these events.

BEST BEEF FROM BEST STEER

Following a tour of the nation, Judge Roy Bean, grand champion steer of the 1949 International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, has proved a champion to the very end. Officials of the Chicago meat processing firm which slaughtered the animal for Dearborn Motors of Detroit (which had paid a record price of \$13,800 to own him) stated that the steer's dressing percentage of 66 per cent was "one of the best dressings in percentage in our experience." The champ's official weight at the time of

his purchase was 1,300 pounds; live-weight at slaughter was 1,421 pounds. He was raised and exhibited at the Chicago show by the 4-H Club of Pecos County, Tex.

GRAND NATIONAL TO INCLUDE 1950 NATIONAL ANGUS SHOW

With an all-time record in premiums of \$48,045 offered, and with the Cow Palace classic selected by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association for its official 1950 National Show and Sale, the Grand National Livestock Exposition in San Francisco is expected to produce one of the great beef shows this year. Dates of the event are Oct. 27 to Nov. 5, inclusive. The Angus sale will take place Nov. 2.

SPECIAL VISITOR RATE

A special summer weekend rate for accommodations and meals at the Stock Yard Inn in the Chicago Stock Yards has been announced. The offer is made to visiting groups of out-of-towners—youngsters included—who may spend a weekend in the city; the rate of \$6.50 will purchase room with bath at the Inn for a night and the choice of a seven-course dinner and breakfast the following morning in the famous Sirloin Room.

FLORIDA CROSSBREDS HEAD WEST

For what is believed to be the first time in the history of Florida's Volusia County, a major shipment of cattle from there is headed to the Far West for

breeding purposes. Elliott Smoak, livestock grower who owns Harwood Ranch, has sold 425 head of "triple-cross" cows to A. I. Stoner, who ranches at Phoenix, Ariz. The shipment was estimated to represent more than 300,000 pounds of beef on the hoof, in crossbreds of Brahman, Shorthorn and Hereford strains.

SOUTH DAKOTA HEREFORD MEN HOLD 12-VISIT TWO-DAY TOUR

The annual South Dakota Hereford Association tour was held June 23-24 with headquarters at Aberdeen. Visits to 12 breeders and varied entertainment were programmed for the event.

NEVADA HEREFORD MEN MEET

Elko played host on June 17 to members of the Nevada Hereford Association in annual convention. Officers elected include Fred Dressler of Gardnerville, president; Dr. George Leonard, vice president; John E. Humphrey, secretary-treasurer (all re-elections).

The group selected March 16-17, 1951, as the dates for its next show and sale, to be held at Reno, and with a limit of 100 Hereford bulls and 15 females.

Present at the meeting, as a guest of Mr. Dressler, was William B. Wright of Deeth, former president of the American National Live Stock Association.

Frederick Dressler reviewed for the stockmen his recent eastern trip which included Kansas City and Stillwater, Okla., where he met with representatives of other state associations and the American Hereford Association, and Chicago, where he attended a meeting of the National Livestock and Meat Board.

JUDGES NAMED FOR PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL SHOW

Announcement has been made of the judges who will work the 1950 Pacific International Livestock Exposition in North Portland, Oct. 6-14. Among them will be W. J. Largent, well known Hereford breeder from Merkel, Tex., who will judge the Herefords; Prof. C. W. Hickman of the University of Idaho at Moscow who will judge Aberdeen-Angus, and Homer Clausen of Spencer, Ia., a top Shorthorn breeder who will judge the Shorthorns.

MILKING SHORTHORN TOP

A record American price of \$5,600 was paid on Apr. 25 for a female Milking Shorthorn. The animal, Lilydale Dagney, was bought by L. M. Brooks of Mystery Farm, Hope, R. I., from Dr. Joseph L. Johnston and Sam Beadleston at the National Dedication Congress Sale of the American Milking Shorthorn Society in Springfield, Mo.

MONTANA HEREFORDS SELLING

The Montana Hereford Association reports that out-of-state and domestic demand for registered Montana Herefords continues steady as the season progresses. During the last weeks of May,

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

129 state
from four
four sta
cluded E
at Sunsh
son of
member
ecutive c
preside
The OX
Stevens
six cow
buyers.

NEW M SELEC

The I
sociation
extension
veloped
result i
cattle.
based t
that inc
rapidly
this fac
divided
for ran
animals
weight
they g
made v
istered
tailed
records
showin
produc
ing th
that fa

Adv
in the
dividu
calves
it also
can sh
of mo
ing th

BEEF BY NI

Bull
ing M
adopte
state,
extens
vidual
ity bu
to the
demon
tural

NI

Mo
Mexic
the J
A.&M
new i
ings
cusse
tions
was l
show
of g
cattle

July

129 state-bred animals have been sent from four breeding ranches to buyers in four states and Montana. Buyers included Ernie May of the Antler Ranch at Sunshine, Wyo., and Milton C. Simpson of Volborg, Mont. Mr. May is a member of the American National's executive committee; Mr. Simpson is past president of the Montana Stockgrowers. The OXO Sizable Hereford Ranch of Stevensville, Mont., has sold 18 bulls and six cows to Montana, Idaho and Colorado buyers.

NEW MEXICO STOCKMEN START SELECTIVE BREEDING PROGRAM

The New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, the experiment station and the extension service of the state have developed a program which they hope will result in faster growing, faster gaining cattle. The New Mexico stockmen have based their program on the realization that individuals with the ability to gain rapidly and economically can transmit this factor to their offspring; they have divided their plan into two phases—one for range herds, the other for registered animals. Calves selected for the best weight for age are watched closely as they grow and additional selections are made when they are yearlings. On registered herds it is possible to keep detailed records on individuals; weight records are used as production records showing ability of the sire and dam to produce fast-gaining calves and indicating the ability of the calf to transmit that factor.

Advantages of the system will occur in the ability of the breeder to pick individuals which produce best and drop calves showing good weight for age; it also provides him with a record he can show the prospective buyer as a basis of more than just appearance for judging the animals he purchases.

BEEF BULL GRADING ADOPTED BY NEVADA CATTLE GROWERS

Bull grading as a method of improving Nevada beef production is being adopted by ranchers throughout that state, after only a few months under an extension bull grading program. Individual ranchers are replacing low-quality bulls with high-grade ones. Stimulus to the movement has been 24 grading demonstrations put on by the Agricultural Extension Service in 10 counties.

NEW MEXICO FEEDERS' DAY

More than 300 stockmen from New Mexico, west Texas and Mexico attended the June 5 Feeders' Day at New Mexico A.&M. College to hear and see what's new in livestock feeding. Research findings in cattle and lamb feeding were discussed by various speakers and installations at the college were inspected. It was brought out that tests at the college show almost no difference in efficiency of gain from large and compact-type cattle in the feedlot, indicating that

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots
Herbert Chandler Baker, Oregon

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

PUREBRED AND COMMERCIAL

Ranch Sale, October 26, 1950

GRASS RANGE N BAR RANCH MONTANA

MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

All visitors are welcome to see our breeding herd or cattle for sale. Phone 808 or 32F11 for appointment, or just stop in.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS - 623 Emerson, Alliance, Nebr.

breeders should work toward developing lines that gain efficiently regardless of their size or type. The advantages of using fertilizer on irrigated pastures was described; applications of nitrogen and phosphorus in one test resulted in forage yields three times larger than yields from unfertilized plots.

SOME NOTES ON ARGENTINA

At the recently held dinner meeting of the Barton County Livestock Association near Great Bend, Kan., Dr. A. D. Weber of the Kansas State College reported interestingly on his experiences of last summer when he was chosen as the only expert from this country to judge the Palermo Show in Argentina.

Argentina includes 738,000,000 acres, yet 80 per cent of the agricultural production of the country is confined to an area about the size of the states of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri combined—the Pampas, or plains region. More than 13,000,000 acres of alfalfa are used as pasture, and corn acreage is about three times that of Kansas—though the grain is often more in demand for fuel than as feed.

Having only one-tenth the population of this country, Argentina boasts half as many cattle, a third more sheep and twice as many hogs, and it fills 40 per cent of the world's total meat export demand. Ninety-seven per cent of this exported meat goes to Great Britain. (No fresh meat comes into the United States because of the danger of foot-and-mouth disease.)

Dr. Weber said Argentina's Hereford cattle, as he judged them at the

show, are "old-fashioned" compared with ours, but their Shorthorns are "modern" and as good as any anywhere. All commercial cattle are grass-fed, pastured on rye, brome and alfalfa seeded for the purpose.

Ideal weather conditions exist in the Pampas region. The feudal system still is maintained in the country, with wealthy ranchers owning vast holdings and large cattle herds and employing many workers and servants.

REPORTS ON FARMERS' INCOME IN STATE OF WASHINGTON

THE average Washington farm family cleared an average income in 1949 of \$2,326, according to the Washington State College extension service. Receipts per farm averaged \$9,434; production costs were \$7,108. Since January, 1948, farm prices have been declining while many farm costs have moved upward.

Largest expense item was \$2,462 for feed purchased; machinery and equipment was second with \$1,509. Other average expense items: Crop costs, including fertilizer, seed, insecticides, etc., \$700; hired labor, \$887; livestock care, including breeding fees and veterinarian costs, \$140; upkeep on farm buildings and fences, \$355; realty taxes, \$258; cash rent, \$288; miscellaneous, such as electric power, \$509.

A few farm incomes ranged up to \$25,000 and higher. Many areas have incomes below the \$2,326 average. Expenses exceeded receipts on many orchard farms last year. Average farm income in central Washington dropped from an average of \$5,715 in 1948 to \$1,983 in 1949.



LADIES' CHOICE



Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

Since I did not want to have to cut any of Mrs. Ellis' interesting column last month, I took no space to thank her. So I herewith extend the thanks of the PRODUCER, myself, and our readers for the glimpses she gave us through the windows of the Ranch House on the Bell.

I thought the picture of a Bell wagon camped at the Perra Corrals captured a fine sense of the distance and space of that great spread. Didn't you?

* * *

This month we're launching a brand-new project—a monthly "Read-Aloud" story for the small fry. Since we have no idea how many small cowboys and CowBelles there are in the homes the PRODUCER reaches, we'll try it on a tentative basis for two or three months . . . and will appreciate expressions of opinion as to whether or not you consider it worthwhile. Remember, we can't know how well you like it unless you tell us.

* * *

Once again, hollyhocks and larkspur and the white froth of old-fashioned feverfew spill over the pathways below the Ranch House window. And, though a hundred unfinished tasks nudge at me,



Some of the ladies attending the Wyoming convention last month who are active CowBelles. (L. to r.) Mrs. Bryan Patrick, Torrington, the auxiliary president; Mrs. Frank Wadsworth, Lone Tree, historian; Mrs. E. R. May, Jr., Sunshine, parliamentarian.

I walk among them slowly, stopping now and then to stake a weak plant, to pinch dead blooms from a scrubby bush that is lovely, probably, to no one else but me.

This is a garden of my own making; my hands and my heart will remember it.

Do all women root themselves as deeply in the soil, I wonder? For eleven months now I've known we'd be leaving this ranch. I've been preparing myself for it, withdrawing bit by bit from the garden, from all the small routine of ranch life. But, like extracting a sore tooth, the pain's the same whether it's over in one quick jerk or a dozen slow, agonizing ones. I'm no more ready for this move than I was for another—oh, years and years ago—when we had to pack and travel several hundred miles to a new location, all within five short days.

There'll be another Ranch House window for me, I know. But today my heart says sadly: "It will not be this one. How can it be the same?"

At Home on the Range

I hope you'll forgive me the fact there is no recipe this month. Introducing our two Read-Aloud Story, children took more space than we will devote to the children's column hereafter.

July's not a month for cooking, anyhow. It's a time for walking between the garden rows in the cool of the morning, to choose whatever vegetable one pleases for that day's dinner. And, for the first time in more years than I care to remember, I made no garden plot this spring.

How shall I tell you what to have tonight? And so . . . until next month . . . good eating . . . and good evening.

D. M.

CowBelle Notes

New officers elected by the Nebraska CowBelles in their annual meeting at Alliance include Mrs. Joe Lee, Agate, president; Mrs. P. C. Schockley, Valentine, vice-president; Mrs. George McGinley, Jr., Keystone, secretary-treasurer. The retiring president is Mrs. Felix Taylor of Whitman.

News of the Arizona CowBelles included a call to all members for a June 10 quarterly meeting at which many of the Belles planned to wear old-fashioned dresses and bonnets. The ladies were being requested to put their thinking (and composing) caps on and bring forth



South Dakota ladies at the recent Fort Pierre convention. (L. to r.) Mesdames H. M. Crawford, Lowry; L. R. Houck, Gettysburg; John Sutton, Agar—who, by virtue of the election of her husband to the presidency of the South Dakota Stock Growers, becomes the association's new first lady.

a song that could be adopted as a state CowBelle song. Mrs. Frank Morgan of Nogales is the president of the group. . . In other Arizona C.B. news, we learn that the Laven CowBelles met on May 3 at the new Phoenix home of President Eudora Freitag. While this is one of the smaller clubs, it is a very enthusiastic one. The hard-working members recently corralled a trophy which has been put on display by the Arizona Cattle Growers in the Adams Hotel lobby at Phoenix. The ladies won the award for having the best float in the Jaycee Rodeo parade. . . . The Northern Arizona CowBelles are also on the active list; their last meeting took place, also on May 3, at the Wallace Crawford ranch near Joseph City. Elva Bushman of that city amusingly describes the meeting in verse, in the May issue of Arizona Cattlelog.

New officers of the Wyoming CowBelles organization, which held its annual dinner meeting June 6 at Cody, are: Mrs. Bryan Patrick of Torrington, president, succeeding Mrs. Charles Kane of Wolf; Mrs. Fred Boice, Sr., Cheyenne, vice-president; Mrs. Ray Brown, Big Trails, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. E. R. May, Jr., Sunshine, parliamentarian; Mrs. Frank Wadsworth, Lone Tree, historian.

The ladies voted a contribution to the public relations fund of the American National, and to support of the nation-wide cancer drive.

Strawberry Preserve

FROM A RECIPE OF LONG AGO

GIFT PACKAGE, Strawberry, Stoneware Pot and 10-oz. Jar of Strawberry Preserve, postpaid east of Mississippi . . . \$3.25
FOUR 10-ozs. JARS,—packed together \$4.50
... west of the Mississippi, add 25c.

Frances Hall Perrins

OLD HOMESTEAD ORCHARDS
Westford, Massachusetts

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

READ-ALOUD STORIES

The City Duck

By DORIS FONGER MILLER

Sharry and Ronnie live on a ranch with their Mommy and Daddy and their Grammy and Grandpa. Sharry is a little girl and Ronnie is her brother. The name of the ranch is the Rafter R, because their cattle brand is a big letter R sitting under a little roof. Ronnie says the big R stands for "Ronnie" and perhaps it does!

There are many animals on the ranch. There are horses and cows, and baby colts and little calves with white faces and long silvery eyelashes. There are fat mama sheep and curly white lambies. There are turkeys and chickies. And twenty-nine little piggies with round pink noses and black shoe-button eyes and twisty-twirly tails.

Since Sharry and Ronnie live in the country, all their animals are country animals. All but Wacky, the duck. He is a city duck.

Would you like to know how he came to live with the children at the Rafter R Ranch?

Well, it all started one day in spring when Grammy and Grandpa took the children to the city to buy their Easter clothes. After their shopping was finished, Grandpa had some business up-town. And Grammy said, "If I didn't have to watch these children, I believe I'd go to a beauty shop and get my hair fixed for Easter."

Sharry and Ronnie said, "You need not watch us, Grammy. We will look both ways, and we will watch the traffic signals. We will not talk to strangers. May we walk around and look in store windows? May we look for something to buy with the dimes Daddy gave us this morning?"

"Very well," said Grammy, "but spend

your money wisely."

Sharry and Ronnie looked eagerly in every window, but they could not find anything to buy with their shiny new dimes. Everything they liked cost too much.

"We might as well buy candy—jelly-beans, maybe," Ronnie said.

"But," Sharry said, "Grammy said to spend our money wisely. I don't think she meant for candy."

They walked along a little further until they came to a different sort of window. It was a pet shop window.

"Look," cried Sharry.

They pushed their noses up flat against the glass and stared inside, where some downy yellow baby ducks were waddling and tumbling around on the sandy floor of the pet shop window.

"Look at that one sitting in the middle of the water pan," said Sharry, "and see that other one with a tail just like a powder-puff."

"The one chasing a fly is cutest," Ronnie said. "His eyes are just like little black beads. Why, he's staring right at us! I bet he wants to be our duck. Oh, I wish we could have him!"

"So do I," Sharry sighed, "but ducklings are expensive. See—the sign says, 'Ducklings, 25c.'"

Just then the tall gray man who owned the pet shop came to the window. In his hand he held a big piece of chalk. As the children watched, he drew a line through the 25c. With his chalk he wrote, "Today Only, 20c."

"Oh, Ronnie, we can! WE CAN!" Sharry cried. "Don't you see! A dime is ten cents. Ten cents and ten cents is twenty cents. If we put our two shiny new dimes together we'll have enough to buy that darling little ducky. We'll each own half a duck!"

Sharry and Ronnie rushed into the

pet shop and laid their dimes that Daddy gave them on the counter. The gray man who owned the pet shop put the money into his cash register. He picked up the yellow duckling very gently and put him into a box. He poked holes in the box so the ducky could breathe. He gave the box to the children.

And that is how Wacky, a city duck, came to live on the Rafter R Ranch where he and Sharry and Ronnie have many adventures.

Would you like to hear about some of them next month?

Home Hobbies

Lampshades Galore

These are busy summer days, but here is an interesting item which does not take much time to make, yet if bought would cost a tidy sum.

Do you have an old lampshade whose cover needs replacing, or the wire frame of one put away in some hidden corner for the day when you can decide just what to do with it?

No doubt you also have some old pieces of crepe paper stored away. Gather together all the different colors, cut them into ½ inch wide strips the length of the paper. Next twist the paper, stretching it tight, but not so it will break. Wind this "yarn" into a ball and proceed with the next color.

When all the colors have been wound, pick the color you would like for a border on your lampshade. Or mix colors for a variegated effect. Tie the crepe yarn to the base wire so it will not slip, but leave a small end showing. Wind tight and close. When all the base wires have been covered, proceed to wind the crepe yarn over the frame. Be sure to keep it evenly wound. To attach pieces of another color, sew with invisible stitches on the under side. When finished, thread and piece to the wrong side and sew in place securely.

This shade may be used "as is" or coated with a thin coat of clear shellac. Decals may be added to individualize the shade.

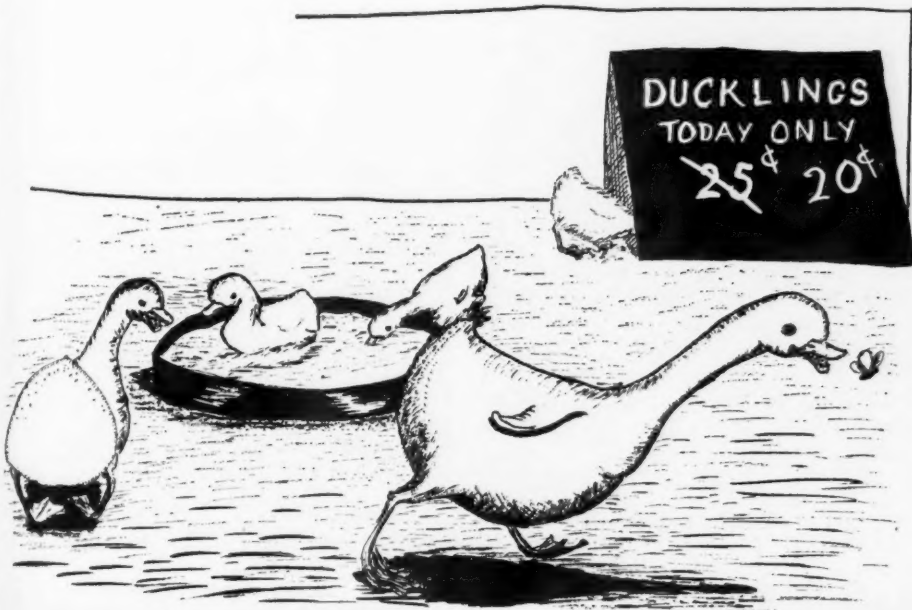
I made an entire lamp for my son's room at no cost at all. The frame was one I had stored away and the crepe paper was left over from making May baskets. The base of my lamp was an empty ½ gallon bleach bottle and I used old wiring my husband was going to throw away.

The decorations were pictures salvaged from one of Sonny's old, torn nursery rhyme books. —LILLIAN HOLMES

ATTENTION, LADIES!

WOMEN earn money at home. Sew our ready cut "Rap-A-Round." Easy—profitable. Hollywood Mfg. Co., Dept. 537, Hollywood 46, Calif.

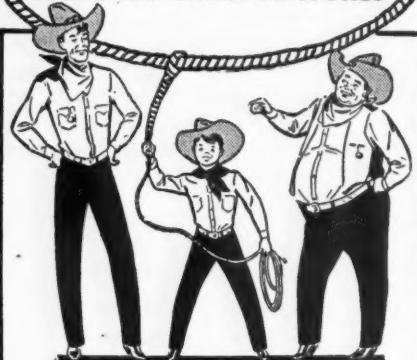
NEW ENGLAND Handcrafts and Antiques. Post-paid anywhere in the U. S. Descriptive folder. The Hobby Shop, 416 North Washington St., North Attleboro, Mass.



**ONLY
UNION-MADE**

Lee RIDERS

HAVE ALL THESE FEATURES



- 11 Ounce Cowboy Denim!
- Branded Cowhide Label!
- Buy your correct size . . . They're Sanforized Shrink!
- Scratch-Proof Hip Pockets!
- Money-Back Guarantee!

Boys' sizes made of 8 oz. Sanforized Denim.

THE H. D. LEE CO.
San Francisco, Calif. Kansas City, Mo.
Minneapolis, Minn. South Bend, Ind. Trenton, N.J.

Shrinkage Less Than 1%

Over a Quarter of a Century
of Straight

POLLED BREEDING

WE HAVE

YEARLING BULLS

2 two-year bulls
1 three-year herd bull
For Sale Now
Chromo-Polled Herefords

EARL B. RICE

FORSYTH MONTANA

Registered HEREFORDS FOR SALE


50 YEARLING HEIFERS

*The kind of cattle you need
in your herd.*

A. B. Hardin Gillette, Wyo.

**MAKE MORE PROFITS UNDER
AVERAGE FARM CONDITIONS
—RAISE MILKING SHORTHORNS**

For the average farmer, Milking Shorthorns are unbeatable. Produce 4% milk. Have greater carcass value than other breeds. Second to none in producing milk and meat from home-grown roughage and grain from your farm! Free facts. Or subscribe to Milking Shorthorn Journal. Six months, \$1.00; \$2.00 per year; 3 years, \$5.00. **AMERICAN MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY • Dept. AC-5 313 S. GLENSTONE AVE., SPRINGFIELD 4, MO.**



NEW LAW PROVIDES FOR ADVISORY BOARD

SECTION 18 of Public Law 478 legally recognizes forest advisory boards and makes provision for forest grazing permittees to express themselves concerning the administration of forest grazing lands.

It is our belief that if proper use is made of the provisions of this law, many of the problems of forest permittees can be settled at the local level.

Here is the law:

SEC. 18 (a) (1) To provide national forest grazing permittees means for the expression of their recommendations concerning the management and administration of national forest grazing lands, a local advisory board shall be constituted and elected as hereinafter provided for each national forest administrative subdivision thereof whenever a majority of the grazing permittees of such national forest or administrative subdivision so petitions the Secretary of Agriculture. Each elected local advisory board existing for such purpose at the time of the enactment of this Act, and recognized as such by the Department of Agriculture, shall continue to be the local advisory board for the unit or area it represents, until replaced by a local advisory board or boards constituted and elected as hereinafter provided.

(2) Each such local advisory board shall be constituted and elected under rules and regulations, consistent herewith, now or hereafter approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall be recognized by him as representing the grazing permittees of the national forest or administrative subdivision thereof for which such local advisory board has been constituted and elected.

(3) Each such local advisory board shall consist of not less than three nor more than twelve members, who shall be national forest grazing permittees in the area for which such board is constituted, elected and recognized. In addition, a wildlife representative may be appointed as a member of each such board by the State game commission or the corresponding public body of the State in which the advisory board is located, to advise on wildlife problems.

(4) Each such local advisory board shall meet at least once annually, at a time to be fixed by such board, and at such other time or times as its members may determine, or on the call of the chairman thereof or of the Secretary of Agriculture or his authorized representative.

(b) Upon the request of any party affected thereby, the Secretary of Agriculture, or his duly authorized representative, shall refer to the appropriate local advisory board for its advice and recommendations any matter pertaining to

(1) The modification of the terms, or the denial of a renewal of, or a reduction in, a grazing permit, or (2) the establishment or modification of an individual or community allotment. In the event the Secretary of Agriculture, or his duly authorized representative, shall overrule, disregard or modify any such recommendations, he, or such representative shall furnish in writing to the local advisory board his reasons for such action.

(c) (1) At least thirty days prior to the issuance by the Secretary of Agriculture of any regulation under this Act or otherwise, with respect to the administration of grazing on national forest lands, or of amendments or additions to or modifications in, any such regulation, which in his judgment would substantially modify existing policy with respect to grazing in national forests, or which would materially affect preferences of permittees in the area involved, the local advisory board for each area that will be affected thereby shall be notified of the intention to take such action. If as a result of this notice the Secretary of Agriculture shall receive any recommendation respecting the issuance of the proposed regulation and shall overrule, disregard, or modify any such regulations, he or his representative shall furnish in writing to the local advisory board his reasons for such action.

(2) Any such local advisory board may at any time recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture, or his representative, the issuance of regulations or instructions relating to the use of national forest lands, seasons of use, grazing capacity of such lands, and any other matters affecting the administration of grazing in the area represented by such board.

In Paragraph (a), Subdivision (1) it will be noted that existing boards may continue as heretofore until replaced. This is so, we understand, even though the creation of the board or its make-up does not in every respect meet the terms of the law. Undoubtedly more explicit rules for elections will soon be published.

Washington Notes

A proposed bill would permit movement of Bang's reactor cattle interstate for slaughter. The implication is that reactor cattle could move only in such fashion. It is believed the measure has little chance of passage this season.

The House has passed a \$570,000,000 federal highway aid bill, while a Senate subcommittee is working on a Senate version which includes \$150,000,000 of federal money for local rural roads. The two bills are pretty widely divergent.

By April 30, 307 public stockyards had been posted. This means that they are subject to the regulations of the federal Packers and Stockyards Administration.

Senate-House conferees have agreed to give the CCC another 2 billion dollars to carry on the government's program of price supports. The measure raises the amount which the corporation can borrow from the treasury to \$6,750,000,000.

The House has approved a bill for abolition of the U. S. Cavalry. Under the bill, which was then sent to the Senate, the armored units now making up the cavalry would be re-christened "armor."

Homesteads in Alaska? If you want to find out about them, as well as about weather, soils, etc., up there, write to the Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D. C.



**Posada Boots are worn by
all Rodeo Champions and
Movie Stars**

Thirty-two Years Experience
Prices Beyond Competition

DAVID POSADA
1647 N. CAHUENGA BLVD.
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

STOCKER CATTLE

Let Me Buy Your Stockers
Here in
FLORIDA

It has been proven our native and
BRAHMAN stock do excellently in
all areas.

Write or Wire

GILBERT S. FORTUNE

PRAIRIE ACRES

KISSIMMEE, FLA.

Livestock Order Buyer

Licensed and Bonded for Your Protection

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

REORGANIZATION SCORE

By June 1 34 reorganization plans had been submitted to Congress by President Truman—seven last year, 21 on Mar. 31 and six more in May. Plans accepted totaled 22, plans rejected, six and plans pending, six.

The changes so far made are expected to make for more efficiency in government by placing more authority in the President and Cabinet officers rather than saving a lot of money.

So the reorganization effort looks roughly like this:

The proposal to reorganize Agriculture was killed; Interior secretary has increased power and public works in Alaska and Virgin Islands are shifted to Interior; first plan to transfer authority of Comptroller of the Currency to Treasury defeated, new plan is under consideration; one plan approved and others pending for Postoffice—more authority for postmaster but big savings not expected;

NLRB reorganization disapproved; Commerce gets Bureau of Public Roads and secretary's power is strengthened; three approved plans give Labor U. S. Employment Service and federal-state unemployment insurance and Bureau of Employees' compensation—and secretary more power; Maritime commission goes to Commerce; Armed Forces—Defense secretary given enlarged authority and savings made spent on other military projects;

Housing gets planning of public works with other plans pending; State and Justice get centralized lines of authority; General Service Administration reports saving of \$200,000,000 yearly; Welfare Department plan defeated with its functions handled by Federal Security Agency; plans to reorganize ICC and Federal Communications disapproved; other reorganization plans generally strengthening respective authority.

"MADE IN MONTANA"

The Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Miles City, has plans for a number of labor-saving devices of inter-

est to ranchers and cattlemen. One of these is for a baled hay loader which can load a truck rapidly with the aid of a driver and one man; price of plans, 80 cents. . . . A baled hay stacker which can also be used to raise baled hay, sacked grain and feed into barn lofts. (Plans not available for this machine, but it may be seen at the station.) . . . A steel cattle squeeze, easily constructed and long-lasting, for which the plans will be available soon. . . . A sorting chute for cattle which, with a five-man crew, allows 200 head to be sorted hourly, in nine different ways, if desired, from a center circle.

NEBRASKANS FIND A WAY

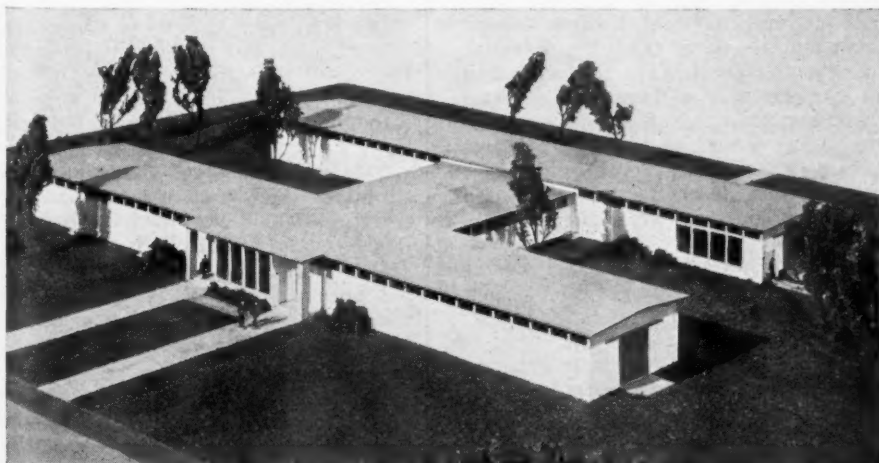
Nebraska cattlemen have a way of keeping flies off cattle, according to Dr. H. U. Garrett, Iowa state veterinarian. Two posts 12 to 14 feet apart are loosely strung with several strands of wire and burlap hung low enough to reach the backs of the cattle. The burlap then is soaked with a 2 per cent solution of DDT in oil. The apparatus is placed near watering holes, salt or feeding points. "Cattle rub their backs against the hanging burlap and even their legs stay free of flies because flies around the legs of cattle eventually land on the animal's back," said Dr. Garrett. The burlap is soaked about once every two weeks with the DDT solution.

LOUISIANA ISSUES BRAND BOOK

Louisianans were scheduled to get their first look at the state's first official livestock brand book in mid-June. The Louisiana Brand Commission has been working on the volume since 1946; on release it contains 17,600 brands and is complete to the first of April.

RETAIL FOOD DEALERS TO MEET

The 65th annual convention of the National Association of Retail Meat and Food Dealers occurs at Omaha, Nebr., Aug. 6-10, and marks also the 25th anniversary of the organization's T-Bone Club, which was founded at the last Omaha meeting, in 1925.



The Pacific International Live Stock Exposition will erect this dormitory for boys and girls to stay in while showing their animals. The Pacific exposition will be staged this year Oct. 6-14 at Portland, Ore.

July, 1950

CATTLE GUARD SALE

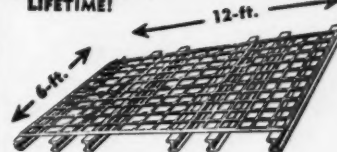
ORDER BY MAIL
Guaranteed

\$66

DELIVERED
FREIGHT
PREPAID

STURDIEST, BEST DESIGNED STEEL GUARD EVER OFFERED

• WILL LAST A
LIFETIME!



New Design:

- PREVENTS STOCK CROSSING
- SUPPORTS HEAVIEST LOADS

Measures 6-ft. by 12-ft. Heavy, All-Steel sectional top (4-inch square) is RIGIDLY WELDED TO SIX strong 4-inch galvanized Eye-beams. Weighs about 700 lbs.

Recommended by leading ranchers!

New design keeps stock from crossing, but permits vehicles to cross at full highway speed without noise or bumps. Easily supports heaviest truckloads. Sold on a money-back guarantee.

Send your order — immediate delivery

BERNSTEIN BROTHERS
SINCE 1890 — PHONE 8404
PUEBLO, COLORADO



WESTERN COWBOY BOOTS

High Grade, Fancy,
Handmade

Made Like You Like 'Em

For Men, Women and Children

Write for new catalogue

CRICHET BOOT CO.

El Paso 39, Texas

AMERICA'S FASTEST GROWING BEEF BREED

Proof of the profit-making ability of Angus cattle is the rapid growth of this modern breed. In 1949 the Angus breed was the ONLY major beef breed showing increases in both registration and transfers of purebred cattle. More new Angus herds were established last year than in any previous year.

For Information Write:
Dept. A.



American
berdeen
Angus Breeders' Association. Chicago & Illinois

Angus Cattle

Johnson and Kale Workman

Russell Kansas



The LaRUE Cattle Squeeze Chute

(Patent Pending)

"1,000 Cattle-men Can't Be Wrong"

Through ten years of Chute manufacturing and with the help of 1,000 LaRue Squeeze Chute owners we have developed what is today the World's Finest Squeeze. Don't be misled with false claims. See the LaRue Chute before you buy another. Please write for full information and prices.

LaHub Mfg. Co., Inc.

1732 W. Culver St., Phoenix, Ariz., Phone 3-4336



Helping Feed the Nation

Hauling livestock to market is a responsibility NOT to be taken lightly. By night—and by day—men are guiding huge truck-trailers to market, carefully and seriously—men of driving skill, reliability, and integrity. It's no wonder these men wear cowboy boots—Nocona Boots—for good footing, for comfort, for economy. Nocona Boots help get the job done.



Ask Your Dealer For

NOCONA BOOTS

NOCONA BOOT COMPANY
NOCONA, TEXAS ENID JUSTIN, President

SIZE
BONE
SCALE
MILKING ABILITY

OXO Sizable HEREFORDS
LOCATED IN MONTANA'S FAMOUS BITTERROOT VALLEY

BEAU DONALD PANAMA
BLOOD LINES

Drop in at the ranch
anytime

OXO Hereford Ranch Stevensville, Mont.

F & M NOTES

Current information on the foot-and-mouth situation is that on June 1 the commission had administered a total of 57,450,359 doses of vaccine to the animals in the infected zone, which is approximately the size of Texas, and was more than 67 per cent through with the fourth and final vaccination. The manufacture of the vaccine has been stopped, but there is a backlog of approximately 10,000,000 doses for use in the event of any emergency. A total of 15,221,054 underwent inspection in May—a new monthly record in this new phase.

* * *

The commission has begun to reduce its personnel and as of June 7 had cut down to 5,822 persons, of whom 1,559 were Americans. Expenditures for May were reduced to \$1,300,000 and are expected to be held under the \$1,000,000 figure after June, barring unforeseen developments. There is every indication that the inspection work will continue into 1952, and it is stressed that there is no chance of a re-opening of the border in 1951.

* * *

More than 30 nations have met in Paris to take up methods of fighting foot-and mouth disease. Improvement of serums and of technical training received attention in the conference. A new system was adopted at the meeting for the reporting, internationally, of outbreaks and a uniform method of cataloging epidemics.

* * *

Approximately 5,000,000 animals in the infected area of Mexico have lost their vaccine-produced immunity to foot-and-mouth disease, and while there have been no outbreaks of the cattle malady during 1950, officials are more apprehensive now than ever before. There are nearly 17,000,000 animals in the infected area.

PATTERNING OF MEAT

(Continued from Page 10)

our public school courses in ancient history we learned that it was traveled in turn by Cyrus the Great, Darius, Xerxes, Alexander the Great and the Romans. During both World Wars the control of that corridor was a determining factor in winning the conflict. There seems to have been something essentially predestined about that route, either by Nature or God, and human villages based on crop production were early established there.

But before we discuss further events along this route, we ought to consider the question of domestication more broadly. Why did some species seem to domesticate easily while others did not? This has been a matter of dispute among hundreds of philosophers. The nature of the feedstuffs man could offer may have had something to do with it, especially with poultry, but the disposition of the animal probably had more. For example, the problem seems not to have been too

great in cattle, despite Caesar's vivid description of the ferocious urus, or the wild ox of the European forests. But his immediately contemporaneous cousin, the bison, did not respond to man at all, nor did the bison of the western hemisphere. The donkey, and later the horse, learned to live with man and to serve him, but the zebra never did. On the other hand, many animals seemed to have favorable dispositions, but did not prove useful over the long pull. The early Egyptians tamed antelopes, ibexes, oryxes, gazelles, fallow deer and various other animals, but discarded them in favor of sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, camels, donkeys and horses, as such animals became available.

Most of these latter animals, horses excepted, were domesticated by men of the New Stone Age, in Asia and the Valley of the Nile. They reached Europe about 10,000 B. C., when the New Stone Age—Neolithism—man traveled that great highway along the north shore of the Mediterranean, and sought new homes

Neckyoke

Jones

Says:



Most of the stockmen's annual meetings has taken place, an' the boys has gone home to do the spring brandin', dehornin' an' start hayin'. This year candydates for Congriss showed up at these meetin's thicker'n fiddlers in hell.

Jest why a feller hones to go to Congriss I cain't savvy. A Congrissman was tellin' me a few days ago that the kind of letters he receives mostly reads like this: "Dere Congrissman: This here goviment spendin' has got to stop! The bureycrats is throwin' money away somethin' scandalous. Now we expect you to vote for economy right down the line—no cutback an' no shrink! Now that's the way we stand—an' you ack accordin'—an' we mean it! An' furthermore, you know we expect the highway through this state to be finished this year—so we kin git more towerists an' dudes. They are now goin' through some other state! We got three rivers an' 44 cricks wich ain't got dams on 'em—an' that's a awful situation. Our post office looks like somethin' which was drug over from Rooshey—an' folks are passin' in their checks here daily because we ain't got no hospytal. Why can't you do somethin' for us? You better git a appropriation—or you needen come home!"

It's a sure bet that iffen a feller isn't loco who runs for Congriss—he kin git that way shortly after he's electked an' gits down to Washington. But then, some fellers is sure gluttons for punishment!—F. H. S.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

in their
brought w
cattle, fow
grains and
appear tha
problem in
In his
Ellsworth
farming v
humans i
the qualiti
creased t
early sta
concerned
of food, c
year. But
this old
as the mo
along the
Planting
bigger sto
known pr
ways arr
lages and
primitive
little mor
ments. H
fered mo
scarcer a
eases fro
develop
partially
Moreover
mal prot
to resist
weakened



A fou
highly a
fornia C
Delano,
Carl Ga
cisco C
ville, fo
a memb
ective
Mollin,
of the J

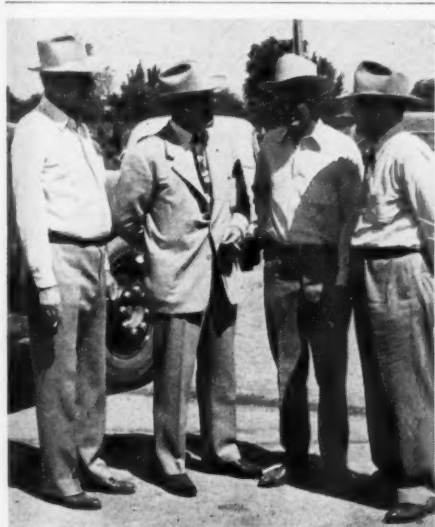
Aber

Jame

July, 1

in their "land of the sunset." They brought with them dogs, sheep, goats, cattle, fowl, wheat and certain other grains and grasses. Superficially it might appear that this move solved man's food problem in the Old World. But it did not. In his "Mainsprings of Civilization," Ellsworth Huntington showed that crop farming was positively detrimental to humans in one sense, since it lowered the quality of food, even though it increased the quantity. Throughout the early stages of civilization man was concerned with building up a safe supply of food, clothing and other needs for the year. But building up such supplies along this old great travelway was difficult, as the most advanced races concentrated along the corridor and started trade. Planting and harvesting crops built up bigger stores of food than man had ever known previously, but babies could always arrive faster than crops, and villages and cities grew rapidly. Under primitive methods farmers could grow little more food than their own requirements. Hence, the game animals suffered more and more, and meat became scarcer and scarcer. Most deficiency diseases from inadequate nutrition did not develop evolutionarily until man was partially deprived of his animal diet. Moreover, the superior quality of animal proteins helped meat-eating people to resist disease, while non-meat-eaters weakened or succumbed.

(To Be Continued)



A foursome that attended the recent highly successful field day of the California Cattlemen. (L. to r.) Jule Villard, Delano, one of the association's directors; Carl Garrison, manager of the San Francisco Cow Palace; John Guthrie, Porterville, former president of the CCA and a member of the American National's executive and finance committees; F. E. Mollin, Denver, Colo., executive secretary of the American National.

WHEATLAND RANCH Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Stock For Sale

James B. Hollinger Chapman, Kan.

Round-Trip First-Class Rail Fares and One-Way Pullman Fares to San Francisco

(Federal Tax NOT included)

FROM	RAIL FARES		PULLMAN LOWER
	Direct	Return via Portland	1 way via dlr. rts.
Chicago	\$*114.25	\$114.25	\$18.25
St. Louis	*108.35	114.25	17.50
Kansas City	* 95.70	106.30	15.75
St. Paul	*114.25	114.25	18.25
Miles City	A 91.05	99.85	15.25
Billings	B 82.85	91.25	14.65
Butte	C 68.65	77.45	11.15
Dallas	* 95.70	119.61	15.25
Ft. Worth	* 95.70	119.61	15.25
Amarillo	* 81.15	111.27	15.25
Raton	* 77.80	101.55	17.50
Topeka	* 95.70	106.30	15.75
Salina	* 95.70	106.30	14.45
Newton	* 95.70	106.33	18.45
Wichita	* 95.70	107.34	18.45
Dodge City	* 87.60	106.33	16.90
Kit Carson	* 84.70	102.70	13.65
Denver	* 76.45	96.70	13.40
Omaha	* 95.70	106.30	15.75
North Platte	* 89.50	103.25	13.40
Cheyenne	* 76.45	96.70	12.69
Rock Springs	D 58.70	82.45	10.05
Pocatello	E 53.30	71.25	10.40
Twin Falls	F 60.15	73.95	**10.40
Boise	G 66.95	71.25	***11.85
Ontario, Ore.	H 69.90	71.25	***12.55

*—Also applicable for return via Los Angeles
A—fare returning via Los Angeles is.....\$97.70
B—fare returning via Los Angeles is..... 89.10
C—fare returning via Los Angeles is..... 75.35
D—fare returning via Los Angeles is..... 63.30
E—fare returning via Los Angeles is..... 59.95
F—fare returning via Los Angeles is..... 66.80
G—fare returning via Los Angeles is..... 73.60
H—circuit fare going via Los Angeles returning through San Francisco to Portland, thence UPRR is \$84.10.

**—applies from Pocatello

***—via Ogden and Southern Pacific Company

Personal Mention

The American Hereford Association announces appointment of Forrest R. McClain to its field staff. Mr. McClain has been serving as extension beef cattle specialist at Louisiana State University.

Wm. E. Goodloe: The general livestock agent of the Santa Fe Railway at Kansas City, Mo., for the past 14 years, passed away recently after a several-weeks illness. Mr. Goodloe, a native Missourian, had been with the railroad for 50 years.

Hubert B. Phipps, owner and publisher of The Eastern Breeder, Warrenton, Va., has purchased The Stockman, a similar magazine published monthly since 1941 at Memphis, Tenn. The two magazines, which serve livestock farmers throughout the East and South, will be merged into an enlarged publication, The Breeder-Stockman, to be issued monthly at Warrenton after July 1.

Louis L. Rafferty has been elected by the board of directors of the Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Association to the post of secretary-treasurer. Wm. G. Volkmann, Jr., is president of the association.

George H. Bridgmon has been appointed assistant director of the agricultural experiment station at the University of Wyoming. He is a native of the state's Platte County.

Double duty dose!



PARKE-DAVIS
CLOSTRIDIUM
CHAUVEI-SEPTICUS
BACTERIN

ONE VACCINATION
PROTECTS
AGAINST
BOTH
BLACKLEG
AND
MALIGNANT
EDEMA

Write for free illustrated booklet

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DESK 10 G

DETROIT 32, MICHIGAN

DRUG STORES SELL PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCTS

DAISY Cattle Markers

DELIVERY ONE TO
THREE DAYS POSTPAID

NO. 21—FOR NECK. Ad-
justable chain. Numbered
both sides. \$11.50 per doz.

NO. 17—FOR HORNS. Ad-
justable chain. \$8.00 per
doz.

NO. 25M—Marker Plates
without chain. Key Ring
Fasteners. \$6.50 per doz.

NO. 38—DOUBLE PLATE NECK CHAIN.

Upper portion strap;
lower portion chain.
\$12.50 per dozen.

NO. 25—DOUBLE
PLATE ALL CHAIN
MARKER. Marker
Plates SOLID BRASS,
numbered both sides.
Chain is brass plated.
Weight, 1 lb. each.

Prices \$14.50 per doz.

Sample mailed for \$1.00.
Write for folder.

GOLDEN ARROW FARMS
Dept. AC Box 7
Huntington, Indiana



Aug. 6-10—Convention, Nat'l Assn. of Retail Meat and Food Dealers, Omaha.
 Sept. 29-Oct. 8—Ak-Sar-Ben Live Stock Show, Omaha, Nebr.
 Oct. 6-14—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore.
 Oct. 26-27—Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, Chicago, Ill.
 Oct. 27-Nov. 5—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
 Nov. 1-3—Convention, U. S. Livestock Sanitary Assn., Phoenix, Ariz.
 Dec. 5-8—National Wool Growers' convention, Casper, Wyo.
 Dec. 7-9—Convention, California Cattlemen's Assn., Santa Barbara.
 Jan. 8-10, 1951—54th Convention, AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSN., San Francisco.
 Jan. 12-20—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	(In thousands)			
	May	1949	55 Mos.	1949
Cattle	1,074	1,025	5,157	5,243
Calves	496	510	2,484	2,651
Hogs	4,338	3,721	23,709	21,387
Sheep	941	761	4,655	4,667

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(In thousands of pounds)			
	June 1 1950	May 1 1950	June 1 1949	Avg.
Frozen Beef	63,981	79,392	76,297	119,853
Cured Beef	9,373	11,480	10,464	7,928
Total Pork	489,981	541,955	466,108	419,886
Lamb, Mutton	7,218	8,440	7,007	9,794
Lard & Rend.				
Pork Fat	128,679	108,105	125,823	107,005
Total Poultry	136,608	167,000	77,823	139,130

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT

	(New York)	
	Jun. 19, 1950	Jun. 21, 1950
Steer—Choice	\$50.25-52.00	\$41.00-43.00
Steer—Good	48.00-49.75	39.00-42.00
Cow—Commercial	38.75-41.00	32.00-35.00
Veal—Choice	44.00-47.00	38.00-42.00
Veal—Good	42.00-44.00	35.00-38.00
Lamb—Choice	53.00-56.00	46.00-50.00
Lamb—Good	52.00-56.00	40.00-45.00
Ewe—Commercial	20.00-23.00	16.00-19.00
Pork Loin—8-12 lbs.	45.00-48.00	45.00-47.00

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	June 19, 1950	June 20, 1949
Steers—Choice	\$30.50-32.25	\$25.50-28.25
Steers—Good	29.00-31.00	24.50-26.50
Steers—Medium	26.25-29.25	22.00-25.00
Vealers—Gd.-Ch.	28.00-29.00	23.50-25.00
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	25.00-28.00	23.00-25.00
F.&S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch.	27.00-30.50	22.75-26.50
F.&S. Strs.—Cm.-Md.	21.50-27.00	19.00-23.00
Hogs—(180-240 lbs.)	19.85-20.65	20.75-21.50
Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	26.00-27.50	22.50-23.50
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.	7.50-10.75	8.00- 9.50



Ford tractors are now equipped with an instrument which shows engine speed, tractor speed, power take-off speed, belt pulley speed and total hours worked by the tractor. In the lower right-hand corner is a close-up of the instrument.

"WHERE TO BUY" CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Classified rates: 70 cents a line; lower rates for 3 and 6 insertions. Figure a line as 7 words.

RANCHES, FARMS

Arizona Ranches

TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

SEND ME YOUR
REQUIREMENTS

Loyal C. Stahl, Jr.

618 Title & Tr. Bldg.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

DAIRY, STOCK AND GRAIN farms in Jasper County, Missouri, priced to sell; quick possession. Tinsley Agency, Carthage, Mo.

LOOKING for a good RANCH? Bill Thach can show you the best. So. Colo. Land & Livestock Co., Offices: Klein Hotel Building, Phone 17, Walsenburg, Colorado.

CALIFORNIA

CONSUMERS RIVER, 480 Acres

18 miles east of Sacramento. 350 A. level irrigated. Free water. 100 A. higher along highway for bldgs. Shops. feed lots, pasture. A tested potential gold dredging property. Company offering reduced to \$160,000. Terms. F. L. Wright, 177 Post St. San Francisco 8, Calif.

Modoc Stock Ranch

NEAR ADIN

A balanced summer and winter feed setup controlling 3,800 ac., besides Rights to Govmt. Reserve. Runs 300 cows, steers and heifers. Modern bldgs. and equipment. \$70,000. F. L. Wright, 177 Post St. S. F. 8.

FOR SALE OREGON RANCHES

IF INTERESTED in Oregon Stock Ranches or diversified farms, write for listings to

H. H. SCHMITT

Prineville, Oregon

RANCHES, FARMS

SISKIYOU COUNTY RANCHES

LIVESTOCK, DAIRY or diversified, any size or price desired. Plenty of water for irrigation, and out of the Drought Zone. Write for full information, stating size and capacity desired.

3,078 ACRES, grain, hay and pasture lands, good improvements, 1,750 A. plow land of which 530 A. now is in fine stand of winter wheat, bal. of plow land is alfalfa, and summer fallow for wheat next winter. Priced at \$125,000 on very easy terms, and low rate of interest to responsible party. First time this place has ever been for sale.

418 ACRES, cheap irrigation water, diversified stock, hay, grain and perm. pasture. Grade A dairy equipment, two nice homes, good barns, out bldgs., and granaries, fine growing crops, which are 90 A. winter wheat, 100 A. barley, 80 A. being seeded to new alfalfa now, and balance is in alfalfa and perm. pasture. All equipment included and at depreciated value and most all new. \$95,000 full price on easy terms and at low rate of interest. Livestock also available at current market value at sale time.

HAVE many other listing from \$25,000.00 up, some including livestock and equipment.

J. B. Mitchell, Realtor

c/o Yreka Inn, Yreka, Calif., Phone 462-W
Office: 484 Residence

2,400 ACRES: This is one of the best improved, most attractive ranches in the Northwest. Ultra modern house for owner, 2nd modern for manager. New \$11,000 barn. Fishing stream through pasture, private lake. Over \$35,000.00 improvements. With this ranch goes a full complement of nearly new modern machinery, pick-up baler, two trucks, all hay machinery, and 55 head REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE INCLUDING A \$3,000.00 PRIZE WINNING HERD SIRE. Two miles through highway. 15 minutes from Sandpoint. This is a gilt edged ranch in practical operation. Details and inventory. Price for everything \$96,000.00. \$30,000 will handle 4%. MARK HUNT, Sandpoint, Idaho.

FLORIDA—Several large tracts located in Central and South Florida. Going ranches and grazing lands suitable for improvement. A. R. Richardson, Realtor, Box 852. Tel. 1768, Tallahassee, Florida.

IF YOU want to buy or sell—use PRODUCER classifieds. Just write out your ad on the lines below, one space for each word or group of figures or initials. It's easy to use. (Include your name and address in the wordage)

TO:

American Cattle Producer,
515 Cooper Building,
Denver 2, Colo.

Please insert the following ad for which I inclose my check for \$.....

\$1.40 (minimum)

\$2.10 to here

\$2.80 to here

\$3.50 to here

additional lines (7 words to line) 70 cents each.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER